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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁵ : C12N 15/62, 15/80, C07K 15/28, C12P 21/00		A2	(11) International Publication Number: WO 94/29457
			(43) International Publication Date: 22 December 1994 (22.12.94)
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(22) International Filing Date: 9 June 1994 (09.06.94)			
(30) Priority Data: 93201660.3 9 June 1993 (09.06.93) EP (34) Countries for which the regional or international application was filed: NL et al. 93201661.1 9 June 1993 (09.06.93) EP (34) Countries for which the regional or international application was filed: NL et al. 93201706.4 14 June 1993 (14.06.93) EP (34) Countries for which the regional or international application was filed: NL et al.		(72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): FRENKEN, Leon, Gerardus, Joseph [NL/NL]; Geldersestraat 90, NL-3011 MP Rotterdam (NL). VAN GORCOM, Robert, F., M. [NL/NL]; Liberiastraat 7, NL-2622 DE Delft (NL). HESSING, Johanna, G., M. [NL/NL]; Adema van Scheltemaplein 38, NL-2624 PG Delft (NL). VAN DEN HONDEL, Cornelis, Antonius, M., J., J. [NL/NL]; Waterlelie 124, NL-2804 PZ Gouda (NL). MUSTERS, Wouter [NL/NL]; Wipperspark 138, NL-3141 RD Maassluis (NL). VERBAKEL, Johannes, Maria, A. [NL/NL]; Ingeland 9, NL-3155 GC Maasland (NL). VERRIPS, Cornelis, Theodorus [NL/NL]; Hagedoorn 18, NL-3142 KB Maassluis (NL).	
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		Published Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.	
(54) Title: PROCESS FOR PRODUCING FUSION PROTEINS COMPRISING SCFV FRAGMENTS BY A TRANSFORMED MOULD			
(57) Abstract			
<p>The present invention provides a process for producing fusion proteins comprising ScFv fragments by a transformed <i>Aspergillus</i> mould containing a DNA sequence encoding the ScFv fragment under control of at least one expression and/or secretion regulating region derived from a mould selected from the group consisting of promoter sequences, terminator sequences and signal sequence-encoding DNA sequences or functional derivatives or analogues thereof. Such regulating region can be derived from the endoxylanase II gene (<i>exlA</i> gene) of <i>Aspergillus niger</i> var. <i>awamori</i> present on plasmid pAW14B or can be the combination of both a promoter and a signal sequence-encoding DNA sequence derived from a glucoamylase gene ex <i>Aspergillus</i> plus a terminator sequence of a <i>trpC</i> gene ex <i>Aspergillus</i>. Preferably a fusion protein comprising "secreted mould protein - (KEX2 -) ScFv" is produced. Also provided are new products comprising an ScFv fragment or fusion product thereof, compositions, e.g. consumer products, containing both old and new products so produced. Preferably the ScFv fragment recognizes a compound present in the human eco-system, such as microorganisms or enzymes. Such compounds can be present in the oral cavity, e.g. involved in the formation of plaque, caries, gingivitis, periodontal diseases, or bad breath, or on the human skin, e.g. involved in the formation of malodour, inflammation or hair loss, or can be a hormone, e.g. HCG.</p>			

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Title: Process for producing fusion proteins comprising ScFv fragments by a transformed mould

The present invention relates to the production of a Single Chain antibody
5 fragment (ScFv fragment) by a transformed mould. In this specification an ScFv fragment stands for a variable fragment of a heavy chain connected by a linker peptide to a variable fragment of a light chain.

Background of the invention

10 It has been described that ScFv fragments can be produced in various transformed microorganisms, but with various degrees of success. For example, from WO 93/02198 (TECH. RES. INST. FINLAND; Teeri c.s.) published 04.02.93 it is known that ScFv fragments can be produced and secreted in several host organisms (although it is only exemplified in *E. coli* and *S. cerevisiae*), provided that a special
15 linker is used between the heavy chain and the light chain fragments. That linker comprises a flexible hinge region of a naturally secreted multidomain protein or an analogue thereof not being homologous to either of the heavy or light chain fragments. This WO 93/02198 is incorporated herein by reference. A serious limitation of the method disclosed in WO 93/02198 is the low production level
20 shown, which is far below the production level required for the application of ScFv fragments in consumer products at a reasonable price. Examples of such consumer products include detergent products, food products, and products for the personal care of people like toilet soap and under arm hygienic products. Thus there is a need for a more universal high-yielding production system for ScFv fragments.
25 The production of an ScFv fragment in *E. coli* bacteria gives relatively low yields and there is a need for solubilization and subsequent renaturation of the proteins formed inside the bacteria, which makes this method not attractive for production of antibody fragments that need be used in relatively large amounts (see page 3, lines 5-23 of WO 93/02198). When attempting to produce various ScFv fragments
30 in yeasts using expression systems, that have produced various heterologous enzymes in amounts sufficient for economical application in consumer goods, the present inventors found that the ScFv fragments were not secreted or only in very

- minute quantities. This appears to be in agreement with Example 2 on pages 29-31 of WO 93/02198 which relates to the production of an ScFv fragment in yeast without indicating the amount produced. Although in WO 93/02198 many alternative linkers are mentioned, it is stated on page 6 of WO 93/02198 that
- 5 "... there are no published reports of the analysis or design of secretable linker peptides." and "... there are no published examples to date of novel fusion proteins with added heterologous linker sequences which are secreted to the culture medium of the host."
- 10 In another recent publication, namely in WO 92/01797 (OY ALKO AB), published 06.02.92, the production of immunoglobulins in the mould *Trichoderma* is described. In Example 20 on pages 83-85 and Figure 27 the construction and expression of a functional gene encoding a single chain antibody containing variable regions of both a light and heavy chain linked to each other by a flexible
- 15 hinge region of CBHI is described (CBHI is cellobiohydrolase I present in large amounts in the culture medium of *Trichoderma reesei*; see page 3 of WO 92/01797). The gene was under control of a *T. reesei cbhi* terminator and either a *T. reesei cbhi* promoter (plasmid pEN401) or an *Aspergillus gpd* promoter (plasmid pEN402). The plasmids were transformed to *Trichoderma reesei* strain RUT-C-30
- 20 (ATCC 56765) and the transformants were grown in two different media. Expression of immunoreactive single chain antibodies was tested from culture supernatants but no results were mentioned. **Thus it was not demonstrated that any amount of single chain antibodies was actually formed.** This conclusion is in agreement with a later related publication of Nyysönen *et al.* ex VTT Biotechnical
- 25 Laboratory, Finland (1993) in which partially the same experiments are described with plasmids pEN304, pAJ202 and pEN209 encoding the 23.3 kD light chain, the 23.9 kD heavy Fd chain and the 73.2 kD CBHI-heavy Fd chain, respectively, which plasmids are also exemplified in WO 92/01797. In this publication only the production of a separate light chain or a separate heavy chain, as such or as a
- 30 precursor, by a *Trichoderma reesei* strain is described, but the production of an ScFv fragment containing a light chain connected via a linker peptide to a heavy chain is not described.

Therefore, there is still a need for an alternative production and secretion system for ScFv fragments in a mould that gives at least a reasonable yield of the desired ScFv fragment. The present invention provides such production using a transformed mould of the genus *Aspergillus*.

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According to M. Ward *et al.* (1990), see also GENENCOR's WO 90/15860 published 27.12.90, the production in *Aspergillus* of a desired protein and subsequent secretion can be improved when a fusion protein comprising the desired protein and a mould protein is produced. This was exemplified with the production of prochymosin fused with its amino terminus to the carboxyl terminus of *A. awamori* glucoamylase. However, that publication does not give any suggestion that such an approach would also be suitable for the production of ScFv fragments, which are known as compounds presenting great difficulties when one attempts to obtain their production and secretion by a microbial host (see the above mentioned WO 93/02198).

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In UNILEVER's not prior-published WO 93/12237, now published 24.06.93 and claiming a priority date of 09.12.91, a process for the production and secretion of a desired protein by a transformed mould is described, in which the expression and/or secretion regulating regions are derived from the endoxylanase II gene (*exlA* gene) of *Aspergillus niger* var. *awamori* present on plasmid pAW14B (see Figure 3 of WO 93/12237), which is present in a transformed *E. coli* strain JM109 deposited under the Budapest Treaty at the Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures in Baarn, The Netherlands, as N° CBS 237.90 on 31 May 1990. In a preferred embodiment the desired protein can be part of a fusion protein comprising the desired protein preceded at its NH₂-terminus by at least part of the endoxylanase II protein. No mention is made of the production of ScFv fragments.

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Summary of the invention

The present invention provides a process for producing fusion proteins comprising ScFv fragments by a transformed mould, in which (a) the mould belongs to the genus *Aspergillus*, and (b) the *Aspergillus* contains a DNA sequence encoding the

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ScFv fragment under control of at least one expression and/or secretion regulating region derived from a mould selected from the group consisting of promoter sequences, terminator sequences and signal sequence-encoding DNA sequences, and functional derivatives or analogues thereof, optionally followed by a proteolytic cleavage step for separating the ScFv fragment part from the fusion protein. In one embodiment the "at least one expression and/or secretion regulating region derived from a mould" comprises the combination of both a promoter sequence and a signal sequence-encoding DNA sequence derived from a glucoamylase gene ex *Aspergillus* plus a terminator sequence of a *trpC* gene ex *Aspergillus* or at least one functional derivative or analogue thereof. In another embodiment the "at least one expression and/or secretion regulating region derived from a mould" is selected from a promoter, a signal sequence-encoding DNA sequence and a terminator sequence derived from an endoxylanase gene ex *Aspergillus*, especially from the endoxylanase II gene (*exlA* gene) of *Aspergillus niger* var. *awamori* present on the above mentioned plasmid pAW14B or at least one functional derivative or analogue thereof.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention the DNA sequence encoding the ScFv fragment forms part of a chimeric gene encoding a fusion protein, whereby said DNA sequence encoding the ScFv fragment is preceded at its 5' end by at least part of a structural gene encoding the mature part of a secreted mould protein, especially a mature *Aspergillus* protein, e.g. the mature glucoamylase protein or the mature endoxylanase protein. If the ScFv fragment in the fusion protein is connected or bound to said secreted mould protein or part thereof by a proteolytic cleavage site, e.g. a KEX2-like site, it is possible to remove the mould protein or part thereof from the ScFv fragment, so that the resulting antibody fragment is as small as possible, which can have significant advantages in applications. In this case the process according to the invention includes a proteolytic cleavage step for separating the ScFv fragment part from the fusion protein following the production of the fusion protein containing the ScFv fragment. It was found that production levels of at least 40 mg ScFv fragment per litre, or even at least 60 mg/l, and a highest yield of slightly more than 90 mg/l could be obtained (see Table 2 below), but it is envisaged that after further

optimization at least 150 mg/l can be achieved by cultivation in shaken flasks. Further, production levels of more than 150 mg ScFv fragment per litre were already obtained with cultivation in a fermenter; it is therefore envisaged that after further optimization at least 250 mg/l, or even at least 500 mg/l, and probably
5 more than at least 1 g/l will be obtainable .

The invention also provides new products comprising an ScFv fragment or fusion product thereof obtainable by a process according to the invention. Such new product can be one in which the ScFv fragment is a modified ScFv fragment
10 comprising complementary determining regions (CDRs) grafted on the framework regions of the variable fragments of an other ScFv fragment that is well expressed and secreted by a lower eukaryote, especially a mould of the genus *Aspergillus*. The invention also provides a composition, in particular consumer products of which examples are given above, containing a product produced by a process
15 according to the invention or a new product as described above. According to a special embodiment of the invention the ScFv fragment recognizes a compound present in the human eco-system, which compound can be a microorganism, an enzyme or another protein. One preference is for compounds present in the oral cavity, and more preferably for compounds involved in the formation of plaque,
20 caries, gingivitis, periodontal diseases, or bad breath. Another preference is for compounds present on the human skin, more preferably compounds involved in the formation of malodour, inflammation or hair loss. Another special embodiment of the invention relates to a composition, which can be used for diagnostic purposes and in which the compound is a hormone, especially human chorionic
25 gonadotropin (HCG). According to another embodiment of the invention the ScFv fragment recognizes a compound present in the eco-system of domestic and agricultural animals which compound can be an animal feed component, an enzyme or another protein, or a disease causing agent.
30 According to still another embodiment of the invention a composition is provided in which the ScFv fragment recognizes a compound that has a positive or negative

relationship with a disease or disorder and can for example be used for detection and/or targeting purposes.

The invention also relates to a composition according to the invention which can be used in the chemical, petrol or pharmaceutical industry as a catalyst or for
5 detection purposes.

Although the invention was developed on the basis of the production of ScFv fragments in a mould of the genus *Aspergillus*, as will be illustrated in the Examples below, it is envisaged that the invention will also be applicable to other moulds, especially selected from the genera *Mucor*, *Neurospora*, and *Penicillium*.

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Brief description of the figures

Figure 1 Schematic drawing of pAN52-10.

Figure 2 Schematic drawing of pUR4155 and pUR4157.

Figure 3 Schematic drawing of pAN56-7.

15 Figure 4 Schematic drawing of pUR4159 and pUR4161.

Figure 5 Western blot. After gelelectrophoresis on a 12.5% SDS-PAGE gel proteins reacting with Fv-lysozyme antiserum are visualized.

Lane 1: *E. coli* extract containing ScFv-lysozyme; Lane 2: Fv-lysozyme; Lanes 3 to 8 contain medium samples of AWC(M)41 transformants and the *A. niger* var. *awamori* mutant #40 strain; Lane 3 and 4: transformant
20 AWC(M)4161 (prepro-"glaA2"-KEX-ScFv-HCG); Lane 5: AWC4159 (prepro-"glaA2"-KEX-ScFv-LYS); Lane 6: mutant #40; Lane 7: AWC4157 (18aa glaA-ScFv-HCG); Lane 8: AWC4155 (18aa glaA-ScFv-LYS).

25 Figure 6 Map of plasmid pAW14B obtained by insertion of the 5.3 kb *SalI* fragment comprising the *exlA* gene of *Aspergillus niger* var. *awamori* in the *SalI* site of pUC19.

Figure 7 Coomassie Brilliant Blue-stained polyacrylamide gel showing proteins present in the culture medium of an *Aspergillus niger* var. *awamori* transformed with pUR4462; also indicated are the bands representing
30 (i) the released ScFv-LYS fragment, and

- (ii) the glaA-KEX2-ScFv-LYS fusion protein and/or the truncated glaA protein.

Detailed description of the invention

- 5 It has now been found that the development described above by M. Ward *et al.* (1990) and in WO 90/15860 (in which the gene encoding the desired protein forms part of a chimeric gene further comprising a gene encoding the glucoamylase protein) as well as the above described preferred embodiment of the invention described in UNILEVER's above mentioned not prior-published WO 93/12237 (in
10 which the gene encoding the desired protein forms part of a chimeric gene further comprising a gene encoding at least part of the endoxylanase protein) can be applied advantageously for the production of ScFv fragments, so that the desired protein is the ScFv fragment. This is particularly so, when in the resulting fusion protein a proteolytic cleavage site is present between the secreted mould protein
15 part or fragment thereof and the ScFv part. A preferred cleavage site is a KEX2-like site as described by Fuller *et al.* (1988), Contreras *et al.* (1991) and Calmels *et al.* (1991), but other cleavage sites can also be used provided that they are not present in the ScFv fragment. Other cleavage sites can be selected on the basis of the method described by Matthews & Wells (1993). In the Examples given below
20 the pro part of the prepro-glucoamylase protein comprises a KEX2-type recognition site, see Example 2.4 (i).

- ScFv fragments that recognize microorganisms present in the oral cavity or on the skin of human beings are important in the framework of this invention, because
25 they have potential to inhibit the growth or metabolism of these microorganisms. Certain microorganisms present in the oral cavity are thought to be involved in the formation of plaque, caries, gingivitis or periodontal diseases, etc., whereas microorganisms on the human skin are involved in, amongst others, the generation of malodour. The ScFv fragments prepared according to the invention may exert
30 their action either as such, or bound to other compounds that have an inhibitory effect on said microorganisms.

It is also envisaged that according to the present invention other modified ScFv fragments can be made by grafting a complementary determining region (CDR) on the framework regions of the variable fragments of an ScFv fragment that is well expressed and secreted in *Aspergillus*; compare grafting of CDR's on human immunoglobulins as described by e.g. Jones *et al.*, (1986). These CDR's can be obtained from common antibodies. Both the binding properties of a CDR and the remainder of the ScFv fragment can be optimized by random or directed mutagenesis. Thus in a process according to the invention CDR's originating from one antibody can be grafted on the framework regions of the variable fragments of another ScFv fragment.

Some ScFv fragments or fusion products thereof produced by a process according to the invention may be old, but many of the ScFv fragments or fusion products thereof will be new products. Thus the invention also provides new ScFv fragments or fusion products thereof obtainable by a process according to the invention. The products resulting from such process can be used in compositions for various applications. Therefore, the invention also relates to compositions containing a product produced by a process according to the invention. This holds for both old products and new products.

Instead of the combination of an *exlA* promoter, an *exlA* signal sequence-encoding DNA sequence, and an *exlA* terminator exemplified in Examples 3 and 5, also other combinations can be used e.g. an *exlA* promoter, an *glaA* signal sequence-encoding DNA sequence, and an *exlA* terminator as exemplified in Example 7, but in general a selection can be made from any mould-derived promoter, mould-derived signal sequence-encoding DNA sequence, and mould-derived terminator sequence as expression and/or secretion regulating regions. A specific embodiment is a combination of both a promoter sequence and a signal sequence-encoding DNA sequence derived from a glucoamylase gene ex *Aspergillus* plus a terminator sequence of a *trpC* gene ex *Aspergillus*.

The secreted mould protein forming part of a fusion protein according to the invention can in general be derived from any secreted mould protein in addition to

the exemplified endoxylanase II protein ex *Aspergillus niger* var. *awamori* (see Examples 3 and 5) and the exemplified glucoamylase ex *Aspergillus* (see Example 7).

Table 2 in Example 2.6.1b shows that the highest expression and secretion yield was obtained when the mould protein was composed of its prepro part followed by an appreciable part of its mature protein, which was connected to the ScFv fragment by again the pro part of the mould protein containing a KEX2-like cleavage site. A small linker peptide may be situated between the ScFv fragment and the KEX2-like cleavage site (see plasmids pUR4159 and pUR4163 and derivatives) or between the latter and the part of the mature mould protein. Thus in its broadest sense the invention provides a process for producing fusion proteins comprising ScFv fragments by a transformed mould, in which the mould belongs to the genus *Aspergillus*, and the *Aspergillus* contains a DNA sequence encoding the ScFv fragment under control of at least one expression and/or secretion regulating region derived from a mould selected from the group consisting of promoter sequences, terminator sequences and signal sequence-encoding DNA sequences, or functional derivatives or analogues thereof.

The invention will be illustrated by the following Examples.

Example 1 Isolation of the antibody gene fragments encoding the V_H and V_L regions and the construction of ScFv genes.

The isolation of RNA from the hybridoma cell lines, the preparation of cDNA and amplification of gene fragments encoding the variable regions of the heavy (V_H) and light (V_L) chains of the antibodies by PCR, was performed according to standard procedures known from the literature (see e.g. Orlandi *et al.*, 1989). The general procedures described in the Examples were performed according to Sambrook *et al.*, unless otherwise indicated.

After cloning the V_H and V_L gene fragments and determining the nucleotide sequence, they can be used to construct expression plasmids encoding e.g. Fv or ScFv antibody fragments. In the ScFv antibody fragments, the V_H and the V_L

chains are connected via a peptide linker. This is achieved by constructing a (chimeric) gene in which the gene fragments encoding the V_H and V_L chains are connected with a nucleotide sequence encoding the linker peptide. The order of the variable chains can be V_H-linker-V_L or V_L-linker-V_H. In the following experiments the peptide linker with the sequence (GGGGS)₃ is used (SEQ. ID. NO: 1).

1.1 Construction of ScFv anti-lysozyme

Plasmid pScFv-LYS-myc was obtained from G. Winter and was described by S. Ward *et al.*, (1989). This pUC19-derived plasmid contains a gene fragment encoding the V_H and V_L fragments of the anti-Hen egg white lysozyme antibody D1.3. The V_H fragment is preceded by the PelB secretion signal sequence, the V_H and V_L fragments are connected via the (GGGGS)₃ peptide linker (SEQ. ID. NO: 1) and the V_L fragment is extended with an 11 amino acids myc-tag. The nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. NO: 2) and the deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ. ID. NO: 3) of the *Hind*III-*Eco*RI fragment encoding the ScFv fragment of the monoclonal anti-lysozyme antibody D1.3, preceded by the PelB signal sequence and followed by the myc-tail are given below.

Nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequence of ScFv-LYS-myc

```

HindIII . . . . .
1 AAGCTTGCATGCAAATTCTATTTCAAGGAGACAGTCATAATGAAATACCT 50
                                     M K Y L
                                     > PelB ss

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51 ATTGCCTACGGCAGCCGCTGGATTGTTATTACTCGCTGCCCAACCAGCGA 100
 L P T A A A G L L L L A A Q P A

101 TGGCCCAGGTGCAGCTGCAGGAGTCAGGACCTGGCCTGGTGGCGCCCTCA 150
M A Q V Q L Q E S G P G L V A P S
 > Vh

151 CAGAGCCTGTCCATCACATGCACCGTCTCAGGGTTCTCATTAACCGGCTA 200
Q S L S I T C T V S G F S L T G Y

201 TGGTGTAAACTGGGTTTCGCCAGCCTCCAGGAAAGGGTCTGGAGTGGCTGG 250
G V N W V R Q P P G K G L E W L
CDR I <
5
251 GAATGATTTGGGGTGATGGAAACACAGACTATAATTCAGCTCTCAAATCC 300
G M I W G D G N T D Y N S A L K S
> CDR II <
10
301 AGACTGAGCATCAGCAAGGACAACCTCCAAGAGCCAAGTTTCTTAAAAAT 350
R L S I S K D N S K S Q V F L K M
15
351 GAACAGTCTGCACACTGATGACACAGCCAGGTACTACTGTGCCAGAGAGA 400
N S L H T D D T A R Y Y C A R E
>
20 401 GAGATTATAGGCTTGACTACTGGGGCCAAGGCACCACGGTCACCGTCTCC 450
R D Y R L D Y W G Q G T T V T V S
CDR III <
25 451 TCAGGTGGAGGCGGTTTCAGGCGGAGGTGGCTCTGGCGGTGGCGGATCGGA 500
S G G G G S G G G G S G G G G S D
> Linker < >
30 501 CATCGAGCTCACTCAGTCTCCAGCCTCCCTTTCTGCGTCTGTGGGAGAAA 550
I E L T Q S P A S L S A S V G E
V1
35 551 CTGTCACCATCACATGTCGAGCAAGTGGGAATATTCACAATTATTTAGCA 600
T V T I T C R A S G N I H N Y L A
> CDR I <
40 601 TGGTATCAGCAGAAACAGGGAAAATCTCCTCAGCTCCTGGTCTATTATAC 650
W Y Q Q K Q G K S P Q L L V Y Y T
>
45 651 AACAACTTAGCAGATGGTGTGCCATCAAGGTTTCAGTGGCAGTGGATCAG 700
T T L A D G V P S R F S G S G S
CDR II <
50 701 GAACACAATATTCTCTCAAGATCAACAGCCTGCAACCTGAAGATTTTGGG 750
G T Q Y S L K I N S L Q P E D F G
751 AGTTATTACTGTCAACATTTTGGAGTACTCCTCGGACGTTTCGGTGGAGG 800
S Y Y C Q H F W S T P R T F G G G
> CDR III <
55

5

XhoI

801 CACCAAGCTCGAGATCAAAACGGGAACAAAACTCATCTCAGAAGAGGATC 850

T K L E I K R E Q K L I S E E D

> myc tail

BclI BamHI EcoRI

851 TGAATTAATAATGATCAAAACGGTAATAAGGATCCAGCTCGAATTC 895

L N * * *

10 In order to remove the myc-tag of pUC19-derived pScFv-LYS-myc the *XhoI-EcoRI* fragment was replaced by a new synthetic fragment having the following sequence :

E I K R * * - (SEQ. ID. NO: 6)
 5'- TC GAG ATC AAA CGG TAA TGA G -3' (SEQ. ID. NO: 4)
 15 3'- C TAG TTT GCC ATT ACT CTT AA -5' (SEQ. ID. NO: 5)
 XhoI EcoRI

introducing a TAA translation termination codon after the V_L-gene fragment. The obtained plasmid was named pUR4121. Subsequently, the about 820 bp *Hind*III-*Eco*RI fragment encoding the ScFv-LYS was isolated and cloned into a pEMBL9-
20 derived plasmid (Dente *et al.*, 1983), which was digested with the same enzymes, resulting in plasmid pUR4129.

1.2 Construction of a gene encoding ScFv anti-human chorionic gonadotropin

Human chorionic gonadotropin (HCG) is a pregnancy hormone. A pregnancy test kit based on the detection of HCG in urine by using monoclonal antibodies was developed by Unilever and is marketed by UNIPATH under the trade name Clearblue®. Gene fragments, encoding the variable regions of the heavy and light chain fragments from the monoclonal antibody directed against the human chorionic gonadotropin were obtained from a hybridoma cell line in a way as described above. Subsequently, these HCG V_H and V_L gene fragments were cloned into plasmid pUR4129 by replacing the corresponding *Pst*I-*Bst*EII and *Sac*I-*Xho*I anti-lysozym gene fragments, resulting in plasmid pUR4138. The nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. NO: 7) and the deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ. ID. NO: 8) of the *Pst*I-*Xho*I gene fragment encoding the ScFv fragment of the anti-human chorionic gonadotropin (anti-HCG) antibody is given below.

Nucleotide sequence and deduced amino acid sequence of ScFv-HCG

5 1 *Pst*I CTGCAGGAGTCTGGGGGACACTTAGTGAAGCCTGGAGGGTCCCTGAAACT 50
 L Q E S G G H L V K P G G S L K L

10 51 CTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTTCGCTTTCAGTAGCTTTGACATGTCTTGG 100
 S C A A S G F A F S S F D M S W
 > CDR I <

15 101 TTCGCCAGACTCCGGAGAAGAGGCTGGAGTGGGTCGCAAGCATTACTAAT 150—
 I R Q T P E K R L E W V A S I T N
 >

20 151 GTTGGTACTTACACCTACTATCCAGGCAGTGTGAAGGGCCGATTCTCCAT 200
 V G T Y T Y Y P G S V K G R F S I
 CDR II <

25 201 CTCCAGAGACAATGCCAGGAACACCCTAAACCTGCAAATGAGCAGTCTGA 250
 S R D N A R N T L N L Q M S S L

30 251 GGTCTGAGGACACGGCCTTGTATTTCTGTGCAAGACAGGGGACTGCGGCA 300
 R S E D T A L Y F C A R Q G T A A
 >

35 301 CAACCTTACTGGTACTTTCGATGTCTGGGGCCAAGGGACCACGGTCACCGT 350
 Q P Y W Y F D V W G Q G T T V T V
 CDR III <

40 351 CTCCTCAGGTGGAGGCGGTTTCAGGCGGAGGTGGCTCTGGCGGTGGCGGAT 400
 S S G G G G S G G G G S G G G G
 > Linker

45 401 *Sac*I CGGACATCGAGCTCACCAGTCTCCAAATCCATGTCCATGTCCGTAGGA 450
 S D I E L T Q S P K S M S M S V G
 < > VL

50 451 GAGAGGGTCACCTTGAGCTGCAAGGCCAGTGAGACTGTGGATTCTTTTGT 500
 E R V T L S C K A S E T V D S F V
 > CDR I

501 GTCCTGGTATCAACAGAAACCAGAACAGTCTCCTAAATTGTTGATATTCG 550
 S W Y Q Q K P E Q S P K L L I F
 < >

5

551 GGGCATCCAACCGGTTTCAGTGGGGTCCCCGATCGCTTCACTGGCAGTGG 600
 G A S N R F S G V P D R F T G S G
 CDR II <

10

601 TCTGCAACAGACTTCACTCTGACCATCAGCAGTGTGCAGGCTGAGGACTT 650
 S A T D F T L T I S S V Q A E D F

15

651 TGGCGATTACCACTGTGGACAGACTTACAATCATCCGTATACGTTCCGGAG 700
 A D Y H C G Q T Y N H P Y T F G
 > CDR III <

20

701 GGGGGACCAAGCTCGAG 717
 G G T K L E

25

Example 2 Construction of ScFv expression cassettes, using the *glcA* promoter system and introduction into *Aspergillus*.

2.1 Construction of ScFv expression cassettes using the 18 amino acid signal sequence of glucoamylase (pUR4155 and pUR4157)

The multiple cloning site of plasmid pEMBL9 (ranging from the *EcoRI* to the *HindIII* site) was replaced by a synthetic DNA fragment having the following nucleotide sequence.

35 Nucleotide sequence for synthetic *EcoRI-HindIII* fragment cloned in pEMBL9 and used for preparing pUR4153

		18 amino acid signal sequence of															
		M	G	F	R	S	L	L	A	L	S	G	L	V			
AAT	TCC	ATG	GGC	TTC	CGA	TCT	CTA	CTC	GCC	CTG	AGC	GGC	CTC	GTC	--		
40	GG	TAC	CCG	AAG	GCT	AGA	GAT	GAG	CGG	GAC	TCG	CCG	GAG	CAG	--		
		<i>EcoRI</i>															
			<i>NcoI</i>														

<u>glucoamylase</u>					<u>N-term ScFv</u>					<u>C-term</u>					
C	T	G	L	A	Q	V	Q	L	Q	*	V	T	K		
--	TGC	ACA	GGG	TTG	GCA	CAG	GTG	CAG	<u>CTG</u>	<u>CAG</u>	TAA	GTG	ACT	AAG	--
--	ACG	TGT	CCC	AAC	CGT	GTC	CAC	GTC	GAC	GTC	ATT	CAC	TGA	TTC	--
5	<i>Pst</i> I														

<u>ScFv</u>											
L	E	I	K	R	*	*					
--	<u>CTC</u>	<u>GAG</u>	ATC	AAA	CGG	TGA	TA			(SEQ. ID. NO: 11-12)	
--	GAG	CTC	TAG	TTT	GCC	ACT	<u>ATT</u>	<u>CGA</u>		(SEQ. ID. NO: 9)	
	<i>Xho</i> I									(SEQ. ID. NO: 10)	
		<i>Hind</i> III									

- 15 The 5'-part of the nucleotide sequence codes for the *glaA* signal sequence (amino acid 1 to 18), followed by the first 5 amino acids of the variable part of the antibody heavy chain. The 3'-part encodes the last 5 amino acid residues of the variable part of the antibody light chain. The resulting plasmid was named pUR4153.
- 20 Plasmids pUR4154 and pUR4156 were obtained in the following way: After digestion of plasmid pUR4129 (Example 1.1) with *Pst*I and *Xho*I, an about 0.7 kb DNA fragment was isolated from agarose gel. This fragment codes for a truncated ScFv-LYS fragment missing DNA sequences encoding the 5 N-terminal and 5 C-terminal amino acids. In the same way an about 0.7 kb *Pst*I-*Xho*I fragment was
- 25 isolated from plasmid pUR4138 (Example 1.2), which encodes for a similarly truncated ScFv-HCG fragment.
- In order to fuse the ScFv encoding fragments with the *glaA* secretion signal-encoding sequence, the obtained fragments were cloned into pUR4153. To this end plasmid pUR4153 was digested with *Pst*I and *Xho*I, after which the about 4.1 kb
- 30 vector fragment was isolated from an agarose gel. Ligation with the about 0.7 kb *Pst*I-*Xho*I fragments resulted in plasmids pUR4154 (ScFv-LYS) and pUR4156 (ScFv-HCG), respectively.

2.2 Construction of pAN52-10

- 35 pAN52-10 (Figure 1) was used as starting vector for the construction of the *Aspergillus* expression cassettes. This plasmid was constructed as follows:

In pAN52-6*NotI* (Van den Hondel *et al.*, 1991) the *NcoI* site located in the *glaA* promoter of *A. niger* N402 (about 2.7 kb upstream of the ATG) was removed by cleaving with *NcoI* and filling in with Klenow polymerase, resulting in pAN52-6*NotI* delta *NcoI*. After digestion of pAN52-6*NotI* delta *NcoI* with *NotI* and partial digestion with *XmnI* an about 4.0 kb *NotI*-*XmnI* *glaA* promoter fragment was isolated. Three-way ligation of this pAN52-6*NotI* delta *NcoI* fragment (1) with an about 3.4 kb *NotI*-*NcoI* fragment (2) of pAN52-1*NotI* (Van den Hondel, C.A.M.J.J. *et al.*; 1991), comprising the *A. nidulans* *trpC* terminator (Punt, J.P. *et al.*; 1991) and pUC18-sequences, and with a synthetic *XmnI*-*NcoI* fragment (3) comprising the 3'-end of the *glaA* promoter to the ATG initiation codon, resulted in plasmid pAN52-7*NotI*. The nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. NO: 13-14) of this synthetic *XmnI*-*NcoI* fragment is given below.

```

15  5' -  _____ GCT TCC TCC CTT TTA GAC GCA ACT GAG AGC CTG ---
    3' -  _____ CGA AGG AGG GAA AAT CTG CGT TGA CTC TCG GAC ---
        XmnI

        --- AGG TTC ATC CCC AGC ATC ATT ACA CCT GAG C
        --- TCG AAG TAG GGG TGG TAG TAA TGT GGA GTC GGT AC
20                                     NcoI

```

After isolating both the about 4 kb *NotI*-*NcoI* fragment (comprising the *glaA* promoter) and the about 3.4 kb *NotI*-*BamHI* fragment (comprising the pUC18 vector and the *trpC* terminator) from pAN52-7*NotI*, the fragments were ligated together with the *NcoI*-*BamHI* linkers containing an *EcoRV* site and an *HindIII* site and having the following nucleotide sequences (SEQ. ID. NO: 15-16).

```

30  5' -  CAT GGC CGA TAT CGC AAG CTT CCG      -3'
    3' -  CG GCT ATA GCG TTC GAA GGC CTAG      -5'
        NcoI      EcoRV      HindIII      BamHI

```

This resulted in plasmid pAN52-9. Ligation of the about 4.0 kb *NotI*-*HindIII* *glaA* promoter fragment of pAN52-9 with an about 3.3 kb *HindIII*-*NotI* fragment of pAN52-6*NotI* containing both pUC18-sequences and an about 0.7 kb *trpC* terminator fragment of *A. nidulans* resulted in pAN52-10 (Figure 1).

2.3 Construction of pUR4155 and pUR4157.

Plasmid pAN52-10 was digested with *Nco*I and *Hind*III and the dephosphorylated vector fragment of about 7.5 kb was isolated. The *Nco*I site is located downstream of the *glaA* promoter and coincides with the ATG initiation codon. The plasmids
5 pUR4154 and pUR4156 (see Example 2.1) were digested with *Nco*I and *Hind*III and the about 0.8 kb fragments coding for the ss-*glaA* and the ScFv were isolated. Ligation of the obtained fragments resulted in plasmids pUR4155 and pUR4157, respectively (Figure 2). In these plasmids the expression of the ScFv fragments is under the control of the *A. niger glaA* promoter, the 18 amino acid signal sequence
10 of glucoamylase and the *A. nidulans trpC* terminator.

2.4 Construction of ScFv expression cassettes using part of glucoamylase as a secretion carrier.

i) Construction of pUR4159 and pUR4161.

15 Expression cassettes encoding a fusion protein consisting of the *glaA* prepropart, the first 514 amino acids of the mature glucoamylase G1 protein ("glaA2" protein), and the ScFv fragments were constructed. In these cassettes the "glaA2" protein and the ScFv fragment were intersected by a sequence which encodes the propeptide of glucoamylase (Asn-Val-Ile-Ser-Lys-Arg; SEQ. ID. NO: 45) and which
20 comprises a KEX2-type recognition site (Lys-Arg). To obtain these vectors, plasmid pAN56-7 (Figure 3) was constructed by insertion of a 1.9 kb *Nco*I-*Eco*RV fragment of pAN56-4, comprising part of the *A. niger glaA* gene into the about 7.5 kb *Nco*I-*Eco*RV fragment of pAN52-10. Plasmid pAN56-4 was not prior-published but its description is now available in the publication of M.P. Broekhuijsen, I.E. Mattern,
25 R. Contreras, J.R. Kinghorn & C.A.M.J.J. van den Hondel in Journal of Biotechnology 31, No.2 (1993) 135-145, which is incorporated herein by reference; a copy of the draft paper was attached to the priority documents.

To obtain in-frame fusions of the "glaA2" protein and the ScFv fragments plasmids pUR4154 and pUR4156 were digested with *Eco*RI and *Pst*I, after which the vector
30 fragment of about 4.8 kb was isolated from an agarose gel. The vector was ligated with a synthetic *Eco*RI-*Pst*I fragment having the following nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. NO: 17-19).

KEX2						spacer			N-term ScFv					
		I	S	K	R	G	G	S	Q	V	Q	L	Q	
AAT		TCG	ATA	TCG	AAG	CGC	GGC	<u>GGA</u>	<u>TCC</u>	CAG	GTG	CAG	<u>CTG</u>	<u>CA</u>
		GC	TAT	AGC	TTC	GCG	CCG	CCT	AGG	GTC	CAC	GTC	G	
5	<i>EcoRI</i>	<i>EcoRV</i>				<i>BamHI</i>				<i>PstI</i>				

This *EcoRI-PstI* fragment was used to replace the fragment encoding the glaA signal sequence (see Example 2.1) and to allow an in-frame fusion to the "glaA2" gene. From the resulting plasmids, pUR4158 and pUR4160, the *EcoRV-HindIII* fragments (about 0.75 kb) were isolated and ligated into the *EcoRV-HindIII* fragment of pAN56-7 (about 9.3 kb), resulting in pUR4159 and pUR4161 (Figure 4, in which the DNA encoding the 24 amino acid prepro glaA part in the neighbourhood of the *NcoI* site was not indicated). In the resulting protein the "glaA2" part and the ScFv part are connected by a peptide comprising a KEX2 cleavage site.

ii) Construction of pUR4163.

In a similar way a vector was constructed with an expression cassette encoding a fusion protein consisting of the "glaA2" protein (preceded by its prepro part) fused to ScFv-lysozyme and intersected by a factor Xa recognition site. The *EcoRI-PstI* vector fragment (about 4.8 kb) of pUR4154 was ligated with a synthetic *EcoRI-PstI* fragment having the following nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. NO: 20-22).

factor Xa										spacer			
25	I	S	I	E	G	R	G	G	S	--			
	AAT	TCG	ATA	TCG	ATC	GAA	GGT	CGA	GGC	<u>GGA TCC</u>	--		
		GC	TAT	AGC	TAG	CTT	CCA	GCT	CCG	<u>CCT AGG</u>	--		
	<i>EcoRI</i>		<i>EcoRV</i>							<i>BamHI</i>	--		
30	--	<u>N-term</u>			<u>ScFv</u>								
	--	Q	V	Q	L	Q							
	--	CAG	GTG	CAG	<u>CTG</u>	<u>CAG</u>							
	--	GTC	CAC	GTC	G								
	--				<i>PstI</i>								

This *EcoRI-PstI* fragment was used to replace the fragment encoding the glaA signal sequence and to allow an in-frame fusion to the "glaA2" gene. In the encoded protein the "glaA2" part and the ScFv part are connected by a peptide

comprising a factor X cleavage site. From the resulting plasmid pUR4162, the *EcoRV-HindIII* fragment (about 0.75 kb) was isolated and ligated into the pAN56-7 vector fragment (about 9.3 kb), resulting in pUR4163.

5 2.5 *Aspergillus* transformation

The constructed vectors can be provided with conventional selection markers (e.g. *amdS* or *pyrG*, hygromycin etc.) and the fungus can be transformed with the resulting vectors to produce the desired protein.

10 **Table 1**

Expression vectors for the production of ScFv-anti-lysozym and ScFv-anti-human chorionic gonadotropin, resp., controlled by the *A. niger glaA* promoter and *A. nidulans trpC* terminator with *A. nidulans amdS* as selection marker

	Plasmids	ScFv- antibody	secretion-carrier	cleavage of ScFv-antibody by
20	pUR4155 pUR4159 pUR4163	ScFv-LYS ScFv-LYS ScFv-LYS	18 a.a. ss glaA prepro-"glaA2" as in pUR4159	signalpeptidase KEX2-enzyme factor Xa
25	pUR4157 pUR4161	ScFv-HCG ScFv-HCG	as in pUR4155 as in pUR4159	signalpeptidase KEX2-enzyme

As an example, the *Aspergillus nidulans amdS* gene (Hynes M.J. et al. 1983) located on a 5.0 kb *NotI* fragment was introduced in the unique *NotI* sites of the ScFv expression vectors pUR4155, pUR4157, pUR4159, pUR4161 and pUR4163 yielding pUR4155NOT, pUR4157NOT, pUR4159NOT, pUR4161NOT and pUR4163NOT, respectively (Table 1). The *amdS NotI* fragment was obtained by flanking the *EcoRI* fragment of pGW325 (Wernars K.; Ph.D. thesis 1986) with the following synthetic oligonucleotides.

35 5' - GGCCGCTGTGCAG -3' (SEQ. ID. NO: 23)
3' - CGACACGTCTTAA -5' (SEQ. ID. NO: 24)
NotI EcoRI

The constructed pUR41..NOT vectors (pUR4155NOT, pUR4157NOT, pUR4159NOT, pUR4161NOT and pUR4163NOT) were subsequently transferred to *Aspergillus niger* var. *awamori* ATCC 11358 (= CBS 115.52) and a mutant strain *Aspergillus niger* var. *awamori* # 40 (WO 91/19782) which has been obtained by mutagenesis of *A. niger* var. *awamori*. Transformation with pUR41NOT plasmids was carried out as described in WO 91/19782 or by means of co-transformation with plasmid pAN7-1 according to Punt P.J. and Van den Hondel C.A.M.J.J. (1992). pAN7-1 comprises the hygromycin resistance gene of *E. coli* flanked by *Aspergillus* expression signals. The yield of *A. niger* var. *awamori* (mutant #40) protoplasts was $1-5 \times 10^7$ /g mycelium and the viability was 3-8%. Per transformation $3-8 \times 10^5$ viable protoplasts were incubated with 10 µg plasmid DNA purified by the Qiagen method. *A. niger* var. *awamori* mutant #40 AmdS⁺ transformants were selected and purified on plates with minimal medium and acetamide or acrylamide as sole nitrogen source. Direct selection resulted in up to 0.02 mutant #40 transformants per µg DNA. No *A. niger* var. *awamori* transformants were obtained. Co-transformation of the mutant #40 strain was performed with a mixture of one of the pUR41..NOT plasmids and pAN7-1 DNA in a weight ratio of 7:3. pAN7-1 co-transformants were selected primarily on minimal medium plates containing 100-150 µg/ml hygromycin, followed by selection on plates with acetamide. The frequency of Hm^R colonies was about 2 transformants per µg, however only 5% of the Hm^R colonies grew well on plates with acetamide. *A. niger* var. *awamori* mutant #40 transformants obtained by direct selection on plates with acetamide are called AWC. Mutant #40 co-transformants growing well on acetamide are called AWCm.

The following number of (co-)transformants were further analyzed:

Number of transformants		Number of co-transformants	
AWC4155*	3	AWCM4155	3
AWC4157	7	AWCM4157	1
AWC4159	2	AWCM4159	5
AWC4161	2	AWCM4161	2
		AWCM4163	2

* 4155 indicates the presence of plasmid pUR4155NOT in the mutant #40 strain.

2.6 ScFv production by *Aspergillus* transformants

Analysis of *Aspergillus niger* var. *awamori* mutant # 40 transformants containing ScFv-fragment encoding sequences after culturing in medium with maltodextrin as an inducer.

- 5 AWC and AWC(M) transformants were grown in minimal medium (0,05% MgSO_4 , 0,6% NaNO_3 , 0,05% KCl , 0,15% KH_2PO_4 and trace elements) with 5% maltodextrin (Sigma Dextrin Corn type I; D-2006). Media were sterilized for 30 min at 120°C. Fifty ml medium (shake flask 300 ml) were inoculated with 4×10^5 spores/ml, followed by culturing in an air incubator (300 rpm) at 30°C for different
- 10 periods. Medium samples were taken after 45 to 50 hours and analyzed by SDS-PAGE followed by Western blot analyses. Furthermore a quantitative functional test was carried out by performing a Pin-ELISA assay.

2.6.1 Medium of ScFv-LYS and ScFv-HCG transformants

15 2.6.1a Western blot analysis and Coomassie Brilliant Blue-stained gels

Western blot analysis of medium samples of AWC(M)4155 (18 a.a. glaA signal sequence-ScFv-LYS) (co-)transformants -in which anti-serum directed against Fv-LYS was used- revealed a band with a molecular mass of about 31 kDa which is absent in the medium of the mutant strain #40 (Figure 5). The presence of this

20 band, which runs at the position of a protein with the expected size, points at secretion of ScFv-LYS in the culture medium.

- In medium of several AWC(M)4159 (prepro-"glaA2"-KEX2-ScFv-LYS) (co-)transformants a similar, much stronger, band was found indicating a more efficient secretion of ScFv-LYS by these transformants. This protein band was also visible
- 25 on Coomassie Brilliant Blue-stained gels.

- In medium samples of AWC(M)4157 (18 aa. glaA signal sequence + ScFv-HCG) a faint band was found, while the band in medium of AWC(M)4161 (prepro-"glaA2"-KEX2-ScFv-HCG) (co-)transformants was clearly visible (molecular mass about 31 kDa). The aspecific signals were identical to the ones obtained with ScFv-LYS
- 30 transformants. Some of the results are shown in Figure 5 (Western blot).

Method: SDS-PAGE was carried out on 8-25% gradient gels using the Pharmacia Phast system or on homogeneous 12.5% home-made SDS-gels. For Western blot

analysis a polyclonal anti-serum against Fv-LYS was used (1:1500) for the detection of both ScFv-LYS and ScFv-HCG.

2.6.1b Analysis by PIN-ELISA

- 5 The amount of functional ScFv-LYS (as determined by a PIN-ELISA assay) in the medium of AWC(M) transformants is given in Table 2.

Table 2				
Transformant:		construct	ScFv-fragment mg/l	
10	AWCM4155	#102	18 a.a. ss-glaA-ScFv-LYS	15 - 22 - 11
15	AWCM4155	#105	same	3
	AWC 4155	# 4	same	10
	AWC 4155	# 5	same	2
	AWCM4159	#101	prepro-"glaA2"-KEX2-ScFv-LYS	91 - 66 - 67
20	AWCM4159	#608	same	3
	AWCM4159	#610	same	16
	AWC 4159	#701	same	40
	AWCM4161	#612	prepro-"glaA2"-KEX2-ScFv-HCG	4
25	AWC 4161	# 2	same	1
	<i>A. niger</i> var. <i>awamori</i> mutant #40			0

- 30 The amount of ScFv-LYS in medium of AWC(M)4155 (18 a.a. glaA) transformants ranged from 2 to 22 mg/l. AWC(M)4159 (co-)transformants (prepro-"glaA2"-KEX2-construction) secrete up to about 90 mg/l into the medium, while no production was found for the *A. niger* var. *awamori* mutant #40 strain.

- With the quantitative PIN-ELISA assay for the determination of ScFv-HCG it was
 35 found that AWC(M)4161 (co-)transformants ("glaA2"-KEX2-construction) secreted up to 4 mg/l functional ScFv-HCG into the medium. However, in the medium of AWC4157 (18 aa glaA signal sequence) transformants no ScFv-HCG was detected.
Method: PINs coated with either lysozyme or HCG were incubated with (diluted) medium samples. Subsequently the PINs were incubated with antiserum against Fv-

LYS and Fv-HCG respectively, then with goat-anti-rabbit conjugate with alkaline phosphatase. Finally the alkaline phosphatase enzyme-activity was determined after incubation with p-nitro-phenyl phosphate and the optical density was measured at 405 nm. Using standard solutions of Fv-LYS and Fv-HCG respectively, the amount of functional ScFv-LYS and ScFv-HCG was calculated.

Example 3 Construction of *Aspergillus niger* var. *awamori* integration vectors for the production of ScFv fragments, using the endoxylanase promoter and terminator and a DNA sequence encoding the endoxylanase secretion signal and the mature endoxylanase protein.

Although this Example describes the construction of expression plasmids encoding fusion proteins between the mature endoxylanase protein and the ScFv fragment it is obvious that alternative expression plasmids can be constructed in much the same way in which only part of the endoxylanase protein is used.

3.1 Construction of pUR4158-A.

After digesting plasmid pScFvLYSmyc (see Example 1.1) with *Pst*I and *Xho*I, an about 0.7 kb *Pst*I-*Xho*I fragment could be isolated from agarose gel. This fragment codes for a truncated Single Chain Fv-Lys fragment missing the first 5 and the last 5 amino acids (see the nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. NO: 25) and deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ. ID. NO: 26) of the about 700 bp *Pst*I-*Xho*I fragment encoding the ScFv fragment of the monoclonal anti-lysozyme antibody D1.3 (ScFv LYS) given below.

25

Nucleotide sequence and deduced amino acid sequence of ScFv LYS

```

      PstI
1    CTGCAGGAGTCAGGACCTGGCCTGGTGGCGCCCTCACAGAGCCTGTCCAT 50
30    L Q E S G P G L V A P S Q S L S I

      51    CACATGCACCGTCTCAGGGTTCTCATTAACCGGCTATGGTGTAAACTGGG 100
35          T C T V S G F S L T G Y G V N W
              > CDR I <

```

101 TTCGCCAGCCTCCAGGAAAGGGTCTGGAGTGGCTGGGAATGATTTGGGGT 150
V R Q P P G K G L E W L G M I W G
5
151 GATGGAAACACAGACTATAATTCAGCTCTCAAATCCAGACTGAGCATCAG 200
D G N T D Y N S A L K S R L S I S
CDR II
10
201 CAAGGACAACCTCCAAGAGCCAAGTTTTCTTAAAAATGAACAGTCTGCACÀ 250
K D N S K S Q V F L K M N S L H
15
251 CTGATGACACAGCCAGGTACTACTGTGCCAGAGAGAGAGATTATAGGCTT 300
T D D T A R Y Y C A R E R D Y R L
CDR III
20
301 GACTACTGGGGCCAAGGCACCGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAGGTGGAGGCGG 350
D Y W G Q G T T V T V S S G G G G
BstEII.
25
351 TTCAGGCGGAGGTGGCTCTGGCGGTGGCGGATCGGACATCGAGCTCACTC 400
S G G G G S G G G G S D I E L T
Linker < > V1
30
401 AGTCTCCAGCCTCCCTTTCTGCGTCTGTGGGAGAACTGTCACCATCACÀ 450
Q S P A S L S A S V G E T V T I T
35 451 TGTCGAGCAAGTGGGAATATTCACAATTATTTAGCATGGTATCAGCAGAA 500
C R A S G N I H N Y L A W Y Q Q K
CDR I
40 501 ACAGGGAAAATCTCCTCAGCTCCTGGTCTATTATACAACAACCTTAGCAG 550
Q G K S P Q L L V Y Y T T T L A
CDR II
45 551 ATGGTGTGCCATCAAGGTTCAAGTGGCAGTGGATCAGGAACACAATATTCT 600
D G V P S R F S G S G S G T Q Y S
50 601 CTCAAGATCAACAGCCTGCAACCTGAAGATTTTGGGAGTTATTACTGTCA 650
L K I N S L Q P E D F G S Y Y C Q
55

651 ACATTTTGGAGTACTCCTCGGACGTTTCGGTGGAGGCA^{XhoI}CCAAGCTCGAG 699
 H F W S T P R T F G G G T K L E
 CDR III <

5

The multiple cloning site of plasmid pEMBL9 (Dente *et al.*, 1983), ranging from the *EcoRI* to the *HindIII* site, can be replaced by a synthetic DNA fragment having the following nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. NO: 27-30).

10 KEX2 Spacer ScFv N-term.
 I S K R G G S Q V Q L Q *
 AAT TCG ATA TCG AAG CGC GGC GGA TCC CAG GTG CAG CTG CAG TAA -
 GC TAT AGC TTC GCG CCG CCT AGG GTC CAC GTC GAC GTC ATT -
 EcoRI EcoRV BamHI PstI

15 ScFv C-term.
 V T K L E I K R * *
 - GTG ACT AAG CTC GAG ATC AAA CGG TGA TAA GCT CGC TTA
 - CAC TGA TTC GAG CTC TAG TTT GCC ACT ATT CGA GCG AAT TCG A
 XhoI AflIII HindIII

20

This DNA fragment can be used for replacing the multiple cloning site of plasmid pEMBL9 (ranging from the *EcoRI* to the *HindIII* site). The 5'-part of the coding strand of the synthetic DNA fragment codes for the KEX2 recognition site (ISKR), a spacer (GGS) followed by the first 5 amino acids of the variable part of the antibody heavy chain. The 3'-part of the coding sequence encodes the last 8 amino acid residues of the variable part of the antibody light chain. Upon digesting the obtained plasmid with *PstI* and *XhoI* a vector fragment of about 4 kb can be isolated.

Upon ligating the about 0.7 kb *PstI*-*XhoI* fragment of pScFvLYSmyc with the about 4 kb vector fragment, pUR4158-A can be obtained containing the restored genes encoding the V_H and V_L antibody fragments.

3.2 Construction of pXYL2.

Plasmid pAW14B was the starting vector for the construction of a series of expression plasmids containing *exL4* expression signals and genes coding for ScFv fragments. The plasmid comprises an *Aspergillus niger* var. *awamori* chromosomal 5.2 kb *SaII* fragment on which the 0.7 kb *exL4* gene is located, together with 2.5 kb of 5'-flanking sequences and 2.0 kb of 3'-flanking sequences (see Figure 6 = Figure 3 of UNILEVER's not prior-published WO 93/12237).

Upon digesting pAW14B with *Xba*I and *Bam*HI, an about 3.2 kb *Xba*I-*Bam*HI fragment can be isolated comprising the *exlA* promoter, the *exlA* structural gene and part of the *exlA* terminator area. This fragment can be cloned into plasmid pBluescript (ex Stratagene) digested with the same enzymes, resulting in plasmid pXYL1.

By applying PCR technology on the about 3.2 kb *Xba*I-*Bam*HI fragment, it is possible to change the 3'-end of the *exlA* structural gene by replacing the last codon encoding serine and the stop codon TAA by the *Bam*HI site GGA TCC followed by 8 other codons comprising an *Eco*RV site and an *Eco*RI site using a first (anti-sense) primer (A) given below (SEQ. ID. NO: 31-34) and a second (sense) primer (B) also given below located upstream of the *Sca*I site (located in the *exlA* gene). This sense primer corresponds with nucleotides 824-843 of Figure 1 of UNILEVER's not prior-published W) 93/12237 forming part of the *exlA* gene. After digesting the resulting PCR product with *Sca*I and *Eco*RI, an about 175 bp *Sca*I-*Eco*RI fragment can be isolated. Upon digesting pXYL1 with *Sca*I (partially) and with *Eco*RI (partially), an about 6 kb *Sca*I-*Eco*RI fragment, comprising the intact pBluescript DNA and the *exlA* promoter region and most of the *exlA* structural gene, can be isolated.

Ligation of the about 175 bp *ScaI-EcoRI* fragment with the about 6 kb *ScaI-EcoRI* fragment ex pXYL1 will result in a plasmid, called pXYL2, which differs from pXYL1 in that the 3'-part of the *exlA* gene and the terminator fragment are replaced by the newly obtained *ScaI-EcoRI* PCR fragment.

Oligonucleotides used for changing the 3'-end of the *exlA* structural gene by means
25 of PCR technology.

A. anti-sense primer

```

          V   T   I   S   S   *
5'-T  GTC  ACG  ATC  TCC  TCT  TAA  GGGATAAGTGCCTTGGTAGTC-3'
      |   |   |   |   |
30 3'-A  CAG  TGC  TAG  AGG
                                     \ g s a n v i s n s t
                                     CCTAGGCGATTACACTATAGCTTAAGCTGA-5'
                                     BamHI      EcoRV EcoRI

```

N.B. The PCR oligonucleotide is bold-printed; the corresponding amino acids
35 are given in small print.

B. sense primer (20-oligomer)

5'-GA ACT AAC GAA CCG TCC ATC-3'

(SEQ. ID. NO: 35)

5 3.3 Construction of pUR4455 and pUR4456

Starting from pAW14B, pAW14B-10 was constructed by removing the *EcoRI* site originating from the pUC19 polylinker and introducing a *NotI* site.

This was achieved by partially digesting plasmid pAW14B with *EcoRI* and after dephosphorylation the linear 7.9 kb *EcoRI* plasmids were isolated and religated in
10 the presence of the "*EcoRI*"-*NotI* linker:

5'-AATTGCGGCCGC-3'

(SEQ. ID. NO: 36).

NotI

After selecting a plasmid still containing the *EcoRI* site in the upstream area of the
15 *exlA* structural gene, pAW14B-10 was obtained. Such selection method is known to a skilled person.

Subsequently the *AflIII* site, located downstream of the *exlA* terminator was removed by partially cleaving plasmid pAW14B-10 with *AflIII* and religating the isolated, linearized plasmid after filling in the sticky ends, resulting in plasmid
20 pAW14B-11 after selecting the plasmid still containing the *AflIII* site near the stop codon of the *exlA* gene. Such selection method is known to a skilled person.

This plasmid pAW14B-11 can be used for construction of a series of expression plasmids comprising a DNA fragment coding for a fusion protein consisting of the endoxylanase protein or part thereof and the ScFv fragment. Preferably the two
25 protein fragments are connected by a protease recognition site e.g the KEX2 cleavage site.

- (i) Upon digesting plasmid pAW14B-11 with *NotI* and *AflIII*, an about 4.7 kb fragment can be isolated comprising the pUC19 vector and part of the *exlA* terminator.
- 30 (ii) Upon digestion of pXYL2 with *NotI* and *EcoRV*, an about 3.2 kb fragment can be isolated. Alternatively an *NotI*-*BamHI* fragment of about the same length can be isolated.

(iii) Upon digesting pUR4158-A with *EcoRV* and *Afl*III, an about 0.8 kb fragment can be isolated encoding the ScFv-LYS preceded by a short (linker) peptide comprising the KEX2 cleavage site and a spacer (GGS). Alternatively, a *Bam*HI-*Afl*III fragment of about the same length can be isolated, which fragment
5 does not contain a DNA fragment encoding the KEX2 cleaving site.

A) For the construction of expression plasmids encoding the fusion protein consisting of mature endoxylanase and ScFv-LYS, the about 4.7 kb *Not*I-*Afl*III of pAW14B-11, the about 3.2 kb *Not*I-*Bam*HI fragment of pXYL2 and the about 0.75 kb *Bam*HI-*Afl*III fragment of pUR4158-A are ligated resulting in pUR4455.

10 B) For the construction of expression plasmids encoding the fusion protein consisting of mature endoxylanase and ScFv-LYS connected by the KEX2 cleavage site, the about 4.7 kb *Not*I-*Afl*III of pAW14B-11, the about 3.2 kb *Not*I-*EcoRV* fragment of pXYL2 and the about 0.75 kb *EcoRV*-*Afl*III fragment of pUR4158-A are ligated resulting in pUR4456.

15 The constructed expression vectors can subsequently be transferred to moulds (for example *Aspergillus niger*, *Aspergillus niger* var. *awamori*, *Aspergillus nidulans* etc.) by means of conventional co-transformation techniques and the chimeric gene comprising a DNA sequence encoding the desired ScFv fragment can then be
20 expressed via induction of the endoxylanase II promoter. The constructed vector can also be provided with conventional selection markers (e.g. amdS or pyrG, hygromycin etc.), e.g. by introducing the corresponding genes into the unique *Not*I restriction site, and the mould can be transformed with the resulting vector to produce the desired protein, essentially as described in Example 2 of
25 UNILEVER's not prior-published WO 93/12237.

Example 4 Isolation of gene fragments of antibodies raised against (oral) microorganisms.

30 Monoclonal antibodies raised against oral microorganisms have been described in the literature (De Soet *et al.*; 1990), an example of which is OMVU10 raised against streptococci. For the production of ScFv fragments derived from these

monoclonal antibodies the gene fragments encoding the variable regions of the heavy and light chains had to be isolated. The isolation of RNA from the hybridoma cell lines, the preparation of cDNA and amplification of gene fragments encoding the variable regions of antibodies by PCR were performed according to standard procedures known from the literature (see for example Orlandi *et al*, 1989). For the PCR amplification different oligonucleotide primers have been used.

for the heavy chain fragment:

10 A: 5'-AGG TSM ARC TGC AGS AGT CWG G-3' (SEQ. ID. NO: 37)
PstI

in which S is C or G, M is A or C, R is A or G, and W is A or T

and

B: 5'-TGA GGA GAC GGT GAC CGT GGT CCC TTG GCC CC-3'
*Bst*EII (SEQ. ID. NO: 38).

15 and for the light chain fragment (Kappa):

C: 5'-GAC ATT GAG CTC ACC CAG TCT CCA-3' (SEQ. ID. NO: 39)
SacI

and

20 D: 5'-GTT TGA TCT CGA GCT TGG TCC C-3' (SEQ. ID. NO: 40).
XhoI

The heavy chain PCR fragment obtained in this way was digested with *Pst*I and *Bst*EII and a *Pst*I-*Bst*EII fragment of about 0.33 kb was isolated. The thus obtained fragment can be cloned into pUR4158-A. To this end pUR4158-A is digested with *Pst*I and *Bst*EII, after which an about 4.4 kb vector fragment can be isolated.

25 Ligation of the above described heavy chain fragment of OMVU10 with the about 4.4 kb vector fragment will result in pUR4158-A10H. In this plasmid the heavy chain fragment of the lysozym antibody, which was originally present, is replaced by that of the OMVU10 antibody.

The light chain PCR fragment obtained in a similar way was digested with *SacI* and *XhoI*, and a *SacI-XhoI* fragment of about 0.3 kb was isolated. After digestion of pUR4158-A10H with *SacI* and *XhoI*, a vector fragment of about 4.4 kb can be isolated. Ligation of this vector fragment with the above described light chain fragment of OMVU10 will result in pUR4457. In this plasmid both the heavy chain fragment and the light chain fragment of the lysozyme antibody are replaced by the

appropriate heavy and light chain fragments of OMVU10. The nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. NO: 41) and the deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ. ID. NO: 42) of the *Pst*I-*Xho*I fragment present in pUR4457 containing the thus obtained gene encoding an ScFv fragment of OMVU10 is given below. The first 5 codons and the last 5 codons are given in Example 3.1 above showing the overlap with the *Pst*I and *Xho*I sites.

Nucleotide sequence and deduced amino acid sequence of ScFv OMVU10

10	1	<div style="text-align: center;"><i>Pst</i>I</div> <div style="text-align: center;">CTGCAGGAGTCAGGGGGAGGCTTAGTGCAGCCTGGAGGGTCCCGGAAACT</div> <div style="text-align: center;">L Q E S G G G L V Q P G G S R K L</div>	50
15	51	<div style="text-align: center;">CTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTCACTTTTCAGTAACTTTGGAATGCACTGGG</div> <div style="text-align: center;">S C A A S G F T F S N F G M H W</div> <div style="text-align: center;">> CDR I <</div>	100
20	101	<div style="text-align: center;">TTCGTCAGGCTCCAGAGAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGGTTCGCATACATTAGTAGT</div> <div style="text-align: center;">V R Q A P E K G L E W V A Y I S S</div> <div style="text-align: center;">></div>	150
25	151	<div style="text-align: center;">GGCGGTACTACCATCTACTATTTCAGACACAATGAAGGGCCGATTACCAT</div> <div style="text-align: center;">G G T T I Y Y S D T M K G R F T I</div> <div style="text-align: center;">CDR II <</div>	200
30	201	<div style="text-align: center;">CTCCAGAGACAATCCCAAGAACACCCTGTTCTGCAAATGACCAGTCTAA</div> <div style="text-align: center;">S R D N P K N T L F L Q M T S L</div>	250
35	251	<div style="text-align: center;">GGTCTGAGGACACGGCCATGTATTTCTGTGCAAGATCCTGGGCCTATGCT</div> <div style="text-align: center;">R S E D T A M Y F C A R S W A Y A</div> <div style="text-align: center;">> CDR III</div>	300
40	301	<div style="text-align: center;"><i>Bst</i>EII</div> <div style="text-align: center;">ATGGACTACTGGGGCCAAGGGACCACCGTCCCTCAGGTGGAGG</div> <div style="text-align: center;">M D Y W G Q G T T V T V S S G G G</div> <div style="text-align: center;">< ></div>	350
45	351	<div style="text-align: center;"><i>Sac</i>I</div> <div style="text-align: center;">CGGTTTCAGGCGGAGGTGGCTCTGGCGGTGGCGGATCGGACATCGAGCTCA</div> <div style="text-align: center;">G S G G G S G G G S D I E L</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Linker < > V1</div>	400
50	401	<div style="text-align: center;">CCCAGTCTCCATCTTATCTTGCTGCATCTCCTGGAGAAATCATTACTATT</div> <div style="text-align: center;">T Q S P S Y L A A S P G E I I T I</div>	450


```

451  AATTGCAGGGCAAGTAAGAGTATTAGCAAATATTTAGCCTGGTATCAAGA 500
      N C R A S K S I S K Y L A W Y Q E
          > CDR I <
5
501  GAAACCTGGAAAAACAAATAAGCTTCTTATCTACTCTGGATCCATTTTGC 550
      K P G K T N K L L I Y S G S I L
                      > CDR II
10
551  AATCTGGAATTCCATCAAGGTTCAAGTGGCAGTGGATCTGGTACAGATTTTC 600
      Q S G I P S R F S G S G S G T D F
          <
15
601  ACTCTCACCATCAGTAGCCTGGAGCCTGAAGATTTTGCAATGTATTACTG 650
      T L T I S S L E P E D F A M Y Y C
20
651  TCAACAGCATAATGAATACCCGTGGACGTTTCGGTGGAGGGACCAAGCTCGAG 702
      Q Q H N E Y P W T F G G G T K L E
          > CDR III <
25

```

Example 5 Construction of an expression cassette for the production of an OMVU10 ScFv fragment.

After digesting pUR4457 (see Example 4) with *EcoRV* and *AflIII*, an about 0.8 kb
 30 fragment can be isolated encoding the ScFv-OMVU10 preceded by a short (linker) peptide comprising the KEX2 cleavage site and the GGS spacer. Alternatively, a *BamHI-AflIII* fragment of about 0.75 kb can be isolated for the construction of expression plasmids coding for fusion proteins not containing a KEX2 cleavage site.

35 Upon ligating the thus obtained fragments with the fragments obtained in 3.3 (i) and (ii) in the same way as described in 3.3 B) and A), an expression plasmid can be obtained containing a DNA sequence coding for a fusion protein comprising the endoxylanase protein and the ScFv OMVU10 fragment, either with (pUR4460) or without (pUR4459) the KEX2 cleavage site, respectively.

40 Analogous to the method described in Example 3, the resulting plasmids (either with or without an added selection marker) can be introduced into *Aspergillus*.

Example 6 Isolation of gene fragments of an antibody raised against human pregnancy hormone (HCG).

In much the same way as described in Example 4, gene fragments coding for the variable regions of the heavy and the light chains of anti-HCG antibodies were isolated and can be cloned into plasmid pUR4158-A which results in plasmid pUR4458. The nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. NO: 7) and the deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ. ID. NO: 8) of the *PstI-XhoI* fragment encoding the ScFv-HCG fragment were given above in Example 1.2.

10

Example 7 Construction of expression cassettes for the production of ScFv fragments, using the endoxylanase promoter and terminator and a DNA sequence encoding the prepro-"glaA2" protein.

7.1 Construction of pAW14B-12.

Plasmid pAW14B-12 was constructed using pAW14B-11 (see Example 3.3) as starting material. After digestion of pAW14B-11 with *AflIII* (located at the *exlA* stop codon) and *BglIII* (located in the *exlA* promoter) the 2.4 kb *AflIII-BglIII* fragment, containing part of the *exlA* promoter and the *exlA* gene was isolated. After partial digestion of this fragment with *BspHI* (located in the *exlA* promoter and the *exlA* start codon) the isolated 1.8 kb *BglIII-BspHI exlA* promoter fragment (up to the ATG) was ligated with the isolated 5.5 kb *AflIII-BglIII* fragment of pAW14B-11, containing the *exlA* terminator, in the presence of the synthetic DNA oligonucleotides:

		(<i>BspHI</i>)		<i>AflIII</i>		
25	5' -	CAT GCA <u>GTC TTC</u> GGG C	-3'		(SEQ. ID. NO: 43)	
	3' -	GT CAG AAG CCC GAA TT	-5'		(SEQ. ID. NO: 44)	
		<i>BbsI</i>				

resulting in pAW14B-12.

7.2 Assembly of expression cassettes

(i) Upon digesting pAW14B-12 with *BbsI* (partially) and *AflIII*, an about 7.3 kb *BspHI-AflIII* vector fragment was isolated.

(ii) From plasmid pAN56-4 (described in the above mentioned reference of M.P. Broekhuijsen *et al.*) an about 1.9 kb *NcoI-EcoRV* fragment was isolated, comprising part of the *glaA* gene, starting from the ATG initiation codon (which coincides with the *NcoI* site), and coding for the glucoamylase prepro part and the

5 first 514 amino acids of the mature glucoamylase ("glaA2").

(iii) From the plasmids pUR4158-A (encoding for the ScFv-LYS fragment preceded by the KEX2 recognition site and the GGS spacer: see Example 3.1), pUR4457 (encoding for the ScFv-OMVU10 fragment preceded by the KEX2 recognition site and the GGS spacer: see Example 4), and pUR4458 (encoding for

10 the ScFv-HCG fragment preceded by the KEX2 recognition site and the GGS spacer: see Example 6) *EcoRV-AflIII* fragments of about 0.8 kb were isolated.

Upon ligating (i) the *BspHI-AflIII* vector fragment, (ii) the *NcoI-EcoRV glaA* fragment (*NcoI* sticky ends are compatible with *BspHI* sticky ends), and either of

15 the *EcoRV-AflIII* ScFv encoding fragments, a set of expression plasmids can be obtained.

pUR4462 *PexLA* - prepro-"glaA2"-KEX2-ScFv-LYS

pUR4463 *PexLA* - prepro-"glaA2"-KEX2-ScFv-HCG

pUR4464 *PexLA* - prepro-"glaA2"-KEX2-ScFv-OMVU10

20 After insertion of the *amdS* selection marker into the *NotI* site, the resulting plasmids were introduced into *Aspergillus*, as described in Example 3.

7.3 Production of ScFv-LYS

Upon growth of the resulting *Aspergillus niger* var. *awamori* transformed with

25 pUR4462 in a 10 litre fermenter, the culture medium was analyzed by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. Figure 7 shows the gel after it was stained with Coomassie Brilliant Blue and with arrows are indicated the released ScFv-LYS fragment and the fusion protein and/or the truncated *glaA* protein.

The amount of "active" ScFv-LYS was determined to be about 250 mg/l.

30 It is obvious that further optimization of the fermentation conditions or mutagenesis of the production strain will result in even higher production levels.

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(ii) TITLE OF INVENTION:
Process for producing fusion proteins comprising
ScFv fragments by a transformed mould

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 45

(iv) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
(A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
(B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
(C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
(D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0,
Version #1.25 (EPO)

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 15 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 1:

Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser
1 5 10 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 895 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION: 1..855

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: CDS

(B) LOCATION: 1..855

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 2:

```

AAG CTT GCA TGC AAA TTC TAT TTC AAG GAG ACA GTC ATA ATG AAA TAC      48
Lys Leu Ala Cys Lys Phe Tyr Phe Lys Glu Thr Val Ile Met Lys Tyr
1          5          10          15

CTA TTG CCT ACG GCA GCC GCT GGA TTG TTA TTA CTC GCT GCC CAA CCA      96
Leu Leu Pro Thr Ala Ala Ala Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu Ala Ala Gln Pro
          20          25          30

GCG ATG GCC CAG GTG CAG CTG CAG GAG TCA GGA CCT GGC CTG GTG GCG      144
Ala Met Ala Gln Val Gln Leu Gln Glu Ser Gly Pro Gly Leu Val Ala
          35          40          45

CCC TCA CAG AGC CTG TCC ATC ACA TGC ACC GTC TCA GGG TTC TCA TTA      192
Pro Ser Gln Ser Leu Ser Ile Thr Cys Thr Val Ser Gly Phe Ser Leu
          50          55          60

ACC GGC TAT GGT GTA AAC TGG GTT CGC CAG CCT CCA GGA AAG GGT CTG      240
Thr Gly Tyr Gly Val Asn Trp Val Arg Gln Pro Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu
65          70          75          80

GAG TGG CTG GGA ATG ATT TGG GGT GAT GGA AAC ACA GAC TAT AAT TCA      288
Glu Trp Leu Gly Met Ile Trp Gly Asp Gly Asn Thr Asp Tyr Asn Ser
          85          90          95

GCT CTC AAA TCC AGA CTG AGC ATC AGC AAG GAC AAC TCC AAG AGC CAA      336
Ala Leu Lys Ser Arg Leu Ser Ile Ser Lys Asp Asn Ser Lys Ser Gln
          100          105          110

GTT TTC TTA AAA ATG AAC AGT CTG CAC ACT GAT GAC ACA GCC AGG TAC      384
Val Phe Leu Lys Met Asn Ser Leu His Thr Asp Asp Thr Ala Arg Tyr
          115          120          125

TAC TGT GCC AGA GAG AGA GAT TAT AGG CTT GAC TAC TGG GGC CAA GGC      432
Tyr Cys Ala Arg Glu Arg Asp Tyr Arg Leu Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly
          130          135          140

ACC ACG GTC ACC GTC TCC TCA GGT GGA GGC GGT TCA GGC GGA GGT GGC      480
Thr Thr Val Thr Val Ser Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly
145          150          155          160

TCT GGC GGT GGC GGA TCG GAC ATC GAG CTC ACT CAG TCT CCA GCC TCC      528
Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Asp Ile Glu Leu Thr Gln Ser Pro Ala Ser
          165          170          175

CTT TCT GCG TCT GTG GGA GAA ACT GTC ACC ATC ACA TGT CGA GCA AGT      576
Leu Ser Ala Ser Val Gly Glu Thr Val Thr Ile Thr Cys Arg Ala Ser
          180          185          190

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GGG AAT ATT CAC AAT TAT TTA GCA TGG TAT CAG CAG AAA CAG GGA AAA 624
Gly Asn Ile His Asn Tyr Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Gln Gly Lys
195 200 205

TCT CCT CAG CTC CTG GTC TAT TAT ACA ACA ACC TTA GCA GAT GGT GTG 672
Ser Pro Gln Leu Leu Val Tyr Tyr Thr Thr Thr Leu Ala Asp Gly Val
210 215 220

CCA TCA AGG TTC AGT GGC AGT GGA TCA GGA ACA CAA TAT TCT CTC AAG 720
Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Gln Tyr Ser Leu Lys
225 230 235 240

ATC AAC AGC CTG CAA CCT GAA GAT TTT GGG AGT TAT TAC TGT CAA CAT 768
Ile Asn Ser Leu Gln Pro Glu Asp Phe Gly Ser Tyr Tyr Cys Gln His
245 250 255

TTT TGG AGT ACT CCT CGG ACG TTC GGT GGA GGC ACC AAG CTC GAG ATC 816
Phe Trp Ser Thr Pro Arg Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile
260 265 270

AAA CGG GAA CAA AAA CTC ATC TCA GAA GAG GAT CTG AAT TAATAATGAT 865
Lys Arg Glu Gln Lys Leu Ile Ser Glu Glu Asp Leu Asn
275 280 285

CAAACGGTAA TAAGGATCCA GCTCGAATTC 895

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 285 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 3:

```

Lys Leu Ala Cys Lys Phe Tyr Phe Lys Glu Thr Val Ile Met Lys Tyr
1 5 10 15

Leu Leu Pro Thr Ala Ala Ala Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu Ala Ala Gln Pro
20 25 30

Ala Met Ala Gln Val Gln Leu Gln Glu Ser Gly Pro Gly Leu Val Ala
35 40 45

Pro Ser Gln Ser Leu Ser Ile Thr Cys Thr Val Ser Gly Phe Ser Leu
50 55 60

Thr Gly Tyr Gly Val Asn Trp Val Arg Gln Pro Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu
65 70 75 80

```

Glu Trp Leu Gly Met Ile Trp Gly Asp Gly Asn Thr Asp Tyr Asn Ser
 85 90 95
 Ala Leu Lys Ser Arg Leu Ser Ile Ser Lys Asp Asn Ser Lys Ser Gln
 100 105 110
 Val Phe Leu Lys Met Asn Ser Leu His Thr Asp Asp Thr Ala Arg Tyr
 115 120 125
 Tyr Cys Ala Arg Glu Arg Asp Tyr Arg Leu Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly
 130 135 140
 Thr Thr Val Thr Val Ser Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly
 145 150 155 160
 Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Asp Ile Glu Leu Thr Gln Ser Pro Ala Ser
 165 170 175
 Leu Ser Ala Ser Val Gly Glu Thr Val Thr Ile Thr Cys Arg Ala Ser
 180 185 190
 Gly Asn Ile His Asn Tyr Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Gln Gly Lys
 195 200 205
 Ser Pro Gln Leu Leu Val Tyr Tyr Thr Thr Thr Leu Ala Asp Gly Val
 210 215 220
 Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Gln Tyr Ser Leu Lys
 225 230 235 240
 Ile Asn Ser Leu Gln Pro Glu Asp Phe Gly Ser Tyr Tyr Cys Gln His
 245 250 255
 Phe Trp Ser Thr Pro Arg Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile
 260 265 270
 Lys Arg Glu Gln Lys Leu Ile Ser Glu Glu Asp Leu Asn
 275 280 285

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 4:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 21 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 4:

TCGAGATCAA ACGGTAATGA G
 21

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 5:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 21 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 5:

AATTCTCATT ACCGTTTGAT C

21

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 6:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 4 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 6:

Glu Ile Lys Arg

1

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 7:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 717 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 1..717

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 7:

CTG CAG GAG TCT GGG GGA CAC TTA GTG AAG CCT GGA GGG TCC CTG AAA 48
 Leu Gln Glu Ser Gly Gly His Leu Val Lys Pro Gly Gly Ser Leu Lys
 1 5 10 15

CTC	TCC	TGT	GCA	GCC	TCT	GGA	TTC	GCT	TTC	AGT	AGC	TTT	GAC	ATG	TCT	96
Leu	Ser	Cys	Ala	Ala	Ser	Gly	Phe	Ala	Phe	Ser	Ser	Phe	Asp	Met	Ser	
			20					25					30			
TGG	ATT	CGC	CAG	ACT	CCG	GAG	AAG	AGG	CTG	GAG	TGG	GTC	GCA	AGC	ATT	144
Trp	Ile	Arg	Gln	Thr	Pro	Glu	Lys	Arg	Leu	Glu	Trp	Val	Ala	Ser	Ile	
		35					40					45				
ACT	AAT	GTT	GGT	ACT	TAC	ACC	TAC	TAT	CCA	GGC	AGT	GTG	AAG	GGC	CGA	192
Thr	Asn	Val	Gly	Thr	Tyr	Thr	Tyr	Tyr	Pro	Gly	Ser	Val	Lys	Gly	Arg	
	50					55					60					
TTC	TCC	ATC	TCC	AGA	GAC	AAT	GCC	AGG	AAC	ACC	CTA	AAC	CTG	CAA	ATG	240
Phe	Ser	Ile	Ser	Arg	Asp	Asn	Ala	Arg	Asn	Thr	Leu	Asn	Leu	Gln	Met	
65					70				75						80	
AGC	AGT	CTG	AGG	TCT	GAG	GAC	ACG	GCC	TTG	TAT	TTC	TGT	GCA	AGA	CAG	288
Ser	Ser	Leu	Arg	Ser	Glu	Asp	Thr	Ala	Leu	Tyr	Phe	Cys	Ala	Arg	Gln	
			85					90						95		
GGG	ACT	GCG	GCA	CAA	CCT	TAC	TGG	TAC	TTC	GAT	GTC	TGG	GGC	CAA	GGG	336
Gly	Thr	Ala	Ala	Gln	Pro	Tyr	Trp	Tyr	Phe	Asp	Val	Trp	Gly	Gln	Gly	
		100					105					110				
ACC	ACG	GTC	ACC	GTC	TCC	TCA	GGT	GGA	GGC	GGT	TCA	GGC	GGA	GGT	GGC	384
Thr	Thr	Val	Thr	Val	Ser	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly	
		115					120					125				
TCT	GGC	GGT	GGC	GGA	TCG	GAC	ATC	GAG	CTC	ACC	CAG	TCT	CCA	AAA	TCC	432
Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ser	Asp	Ile	Glu	Leu	Thr	Gln	Ser	Pro	Lys	Ser	
	130					135					140					
ATG	TCC	ATG	TCC	GTA	GGA	GAG	AGG	GTC	ACC	TTG	AGC	TGC	AAG	GCC	AGT	480
Met	Ser	Met	Ser	Val	Gly	Glu	Arg	Val	Thr	Leu	Ser	Cys	Lys	Ala	Ser	
145					150				155						160	
GAG	ACT	GTG	GAT	TCT	TTT	GTG	TCC	TGG	TAT	CAA	CAG	AAA	CCA	GAA	CAG	528
Glu	Thr	Val	Asp	Ser	Phe	Val	Ser	Trp	Tyr	Gln	Gln	Lys	Pro	Glu	Gln	
			165					170						175		
TCT	CCT	AAA	TTG	TTG	ATA	TTC	GGG	GCA	TCC	AAC	CGG	TTC	AGT	GGG	GTC	576
Ser	Pro	Lys	Leu	Leu	Ile	Phe	Gly	Ala	Ser	Asn	Arg	Phe	Ser	Gly	Val	
		180					185					190				
CCC	GAT	CGC	TTC	ACT	GGC	AGT	GGA	TCT	GCA	ACA	GAC	TTC	ACT	CTG	ACC	624
Pro	Asp	Arg	Phe	Thr	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ala	Thr	Asp	Phe	Thr	Leu	Thr	
		195					200					205				
ATC	AGC	AGT	GTG	CAG	GCT	GAG	GAC	TTT	GCG	GAT	TAC	CAC	TGT	GGA	CAG	672
Ile	Ser	Ser	Val	Gln	Ala	Glu	Asp	Phe	Ala	Asp	Tyr	His	Cys	Gly	Gln	
	210					215					220					
ACT	TAC	AAT	CAT	CCG	TAT	ACG	TTC	GGA	GGG	GGG	ACC	AAG	CTC	GAG		717
Thr	Tyr	Asn	His	Pro	Tyr	Thr	Phe	Gly	Gly	Gly	Thr	Lys	Leu	Glu		
225					230					235						

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 8:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 239 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 8:

```

Leu Gln Glu Ser Gly Gly His Leu Val Lys Pro Gly Gly Ser Leu Lys
 1             5             10             15
Leu Ser Cys Ala Ala Ser Gly Phe Ala Phe Ser Ser Phe Asp Met Ser
                20                25                30
Trp Ile Arg Gln Thr Pro Glu Lys Arg Leu Glu Trp Val Ala Ser Ile
        35                40                45
Thr Asn Val Gly Thr Tyr Thr Tyr Tyr Pro Gly Ser Val Lys Gly Arg
        50                55                60
Phe Ser Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ala Arg Asn Thr Leu Asn Leu Gln Met
        65                70                75                80
Ser Ser Leu Arg Ser Glu Asp Thr Ala Leu Tyr Phe Cys Ala Arg Gln
                85                90                95
Gly Thr Ala Ala Gln Pro Tyr Trp Tyr Phe Asp Val Trp Gly Gln Gly
                100                105                110
Thr Thr Val Thr Val Ser Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly
        115                120                125
Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Asp Ile Glu Leu Thr Gln Ser Pro Lys Ser
        130                135                140
Met Ser Met Ser Val Gly Glu Arg Val Thr Leu Ser Cys Lys Ala Ser
        145                150                155                160
Glu Thr Val Asp Ser Phe Val Ser Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Glu Gln
                165                170                175
Ser Pro Lys Leu Leu Ile Phe Gly Ala Ser Asn Arg Phe Ser Gly Val
        180                185                190
Pro Asp Arg Phe Thr Gly Ser Gly Ser Ala Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr
        195                200                205
Ile Ser Ser Val Gln Ala Glu Asp Phe Ala Asp Tyr His Cys Gly Gln
        210                215                220
Thr Tyr Asn His Pro Tyr Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu
        225                230                235

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 9:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 107 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 9:

AATTCCATGG GCTTCCGATC TCTACTCGCC CTGAGCGGCC TCGTCTGCAC	50
AGGGTTGGCA CAGGTGCAGC TGCAGTAAGT GACTAAGCTC GAGATCAAAC	100
GGTGATA	107

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 10:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 107 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 10:

AGCTTATCAC CGTTTGATCT CGAGCTTAGT CACTTACTGC AGCTGCACCT	50
GTGCCAACCC TGTGCAGACG AGGCCGCTCA GGGCGAGTAG AGATCGGAAG	100
CCCATGG	107

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 11:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 23 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 11:

Met	Gly	Phe	Arg	Ser	Leu	Leu	Ala	Leu	Ser	Gly	Leu	Val	Cys	Thr
1				5					10					15
Gly Leu Ala Gln Val Gln Leu Gln														
20														

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 12:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 8 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 12:

Val Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys Arg
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 13:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 64 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 13:

GCTTCCTCCC TTTTAGACGC AACTGAGAGC CTGAGGTTCA TCCCCAGCAT 50
CATTACACCT GAGC 64

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 14:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 68 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 14:

CATGGCTGAG GTGTAATGAT GGTGGGGATG AAGCTCAGGC TCTCAGTTGC 50
GTCTAAAAGG GAGGAAGC 68

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 15:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 15:

CATGGCCGAT ATCGCAAGCT TCCG

24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 16:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 16:

GATCCGGAAG CTTGCGATAT CGGC

24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 17:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 41 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 17:

AATTCGATAT CGAAGCGCGG CGGATCCCAG GTGCAGCTGC A

41

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 18:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 33 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 18:

GCTGCACCTG GGATCCGCCG CGCTTCGATA TCG

33

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 19:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 12 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 19:

Ile Ser Lys Arg Gly Gly Ser Gln Val Gln Leu Gln
1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 20:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 48 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 20:

AATTCGATAT CGATCGAAGG TCGAGGCGGA TCCCAGGTGC AGCTGCAG

48

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 21:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 39 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 21:

GCTGCACCTG GGATCCGCCT CGACCTTCGA TCGATATCG

39

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 22:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 14 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 22:

Ile Ser Ile Glu Gly Arg Gly Gly Ser Gln Val Gln Leu Gln
1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 23:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 13 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 23:

GGCCGCTGTG CAG

13

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 24:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 13 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 24:

AATTCTGCAC AGC

13

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 25:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 699 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 1..699

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 25:

CTG	CAG	GAG	TCA	GGA	CCT	GGC	CTG	GTG	GCG	CCC	TCA	CAG	AGC	CTG	TCC	48
Leu	Gln	Glu	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Leu	Val	Ala	Pro	Ser	Gln	Ser	Leu	Ser	
1				5				10						15		
ATC	ACA	TGC	ACC	GTC	TCA	GGG	TTC	TCA	TTA	ACC	GGC	TAT	GGT	GTA	AAC	96
Ile	Thr	Cys	Thr	Val	Ser	Gly	Phe	Ser	Leu	Thr	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Val	Asn	
				20				25					30			

TGG	GTT	CGC	CAG	CCT	CCA	GGA	AAG	GGT	CTG	GAG	TGG	CTG	GGA	ATG	ATT	144
Trp	Val	Arg	Gln	Pro	Pro	Gly	Lys	Gly	Leu	Glu	Trp	Leu	Gly	Met	Ile	
		35					40					45				
TGG	GGT	GAT	GGA	AAC	ACA	GAC	TAT	AAT	TCA	GCT	CTC	AAA	TCC	AGA	CTG	192
Trp	Gly	Asp	Gly	Asn	Thr	Asp	Tyr	Asn	Ser	Ala	Leu	Lys	Ser	Arg	Leu	
	50					55					60					
AGC	ATC	AGC	AAG	GAC	AAC	TCC	AAG	AGC	CAA	GTT	TTC	TTA	AAA	ATG	AAC	240
Ser	Ile	Ser	Lys	Asp	Asn	Ser	Lys	Ser	Gln	Val	Phe	Leu	Lys	Met	Asn	
	65				70				75						80	
AGT	CTG	CAC	ACT	GAT	GAC	ACA	GCC	AGG	TAC	TAC	TGT	GCC	AGA	GAG	AGA	288
Ser	Leu	His	Thr	Asp	Asp	Thr	Ala	Arg	Tyr	Tyr	Cys	Ala	Arg	Glu	Arg	
				85					90					95		
GAT	TAT	AGG	CTT	GAC	TAC	TGG	GGC	CAA	GGC	ACC	ACG	GTC	ACC	GTC	TCC	336
Asp	Tyr	Arg	Leu	Asp	Tyr	Trp	Gly	Gln	Gly	Thr	Thr	Val	Thr	Val	Ser	
			100				105						110			
TCA	GGT	GGA	GGC	GGT	TCA	GGC	GGA	GGT	GGC	TCT	GGC	GGT	GGC	GGA	TCG	384
Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ser	
		115				120						125				
GAC	ATC	GAG	CTC	ACT	CAG	TCT	CCA	GCC	TCC	CTT	TCT	GCG	TCT	GTG	GGA	432
Asp	Ile	Glu	Leu	Thr	Gln	Ser	Pro	Ala	Ser	Leu	Ser	Ala	Ser	Val	Gly	
	130					135					140					
GAA	ACT	GTC	ACC	ATC	ACA	TGT	CGA	GCA	AGT	GGG	AAT	ATT	CAC	AAT	TAT	480
Glu	Thr	Val	Thr	Ile	Thr	Cys	Arg	Ala	Ser	Gly	Asn	Ile	His	Asn	Tyr	
	145				150					155					160	
TTA	GCA	TGG	TAT	CAG	CAG	AAA	CAG	GGA	AAA	TCT	CCT	CAG	CTC	CTG	GTC	528
Leu	Ala	Trp	Tyr	Gln	Gln	Lys	Gln	Gly	Lys	Ser	Pro	Gln	Leu	Leu	Val	
				165				170						175		
TAT	TAT	ACA	ACA	ACC	TTA	GCA	GAT	GGT	GTG	CCA	TCA	AGG	TTC	AGT	GGC	576
Tyr	Tyr	Thr	Thr	Thr	Leu	Ala	Asp	Gly	Val	Pro	Ser	Arg	Phe	Ser	Gly	
			180					185					190			
AGT	GGA	TCA	GGA	ACA	CAA	TAT	TCT	CTC	AAG	ATC	AAC	AGC	CTG	CAA	CCT	624
Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Thr	Gln	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Lys	Ile	Asn	Ser	Leu	Gln	Pro	
		195					200					205				
GAA	GAT	TTT	GGG	AGT	TAT	TAC	TGT	CAA	CAT	TTT	TGG	AGT	ACT	CCT	CGG	672
Glu	Asp	Phe	Gly	Ser	Tyr	Tyr	Cys	Gln	His	Phe	Trp	Ser	Thr	Pro	Arg	
	210					215					220					
ACG	TTC	GGT	GGA	GGC	ACC	AAG	CTC	GAG								699
Thr	Phe	Gly	Gly	Gly	Thr	Lys	Leu	Glu								
	225				230											

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 26:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 233 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 26:

```

Leu Gln Glu Ser Gly Pro Gly Leu Val Ala Pro Ser Gln Ser Leu Ser
 1           5           10           15
Ile Thr Cys Thr Val Ser Gly Phe Ser Leu Thr Gly Tyr Gly Val Asn
          20           25           30
Trp Val Arg Gln Pro Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Leu Gly Met Ile
          35           40           45
Trp Gly Asp Gly Asn Thr Asp Tyr Asn Ser Ala Leu Lys Ser Arg Leu
          50           55           60
Ser Ile Ser Lys Asp Asn Ser Lys Ser Gln Val Phe Leu Lys Met Asn
          65           70           75           80
Ser Leu His Thr Asp Asp Thr Ala Arg Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Glu Arg
          85           90           95
Asp Tyr Arg Leu Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Thr Val Thr Val Ser
          100          105          110
Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser
          115          120          125
Asp Ile Glu Leu Thr Gln Ser Pro Ala Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Val Gly
          130          135          140
Glu Thr Val Thr Ile Thr Cys Arg Ala Ser Gly Asn Ile His Asn Tyr
          145          150          155          160
Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Gln Gly Lys Ser Pro Gln Leu Leu Val
          165          170          175
Tyr Tyr Thr Thr Thr Leu Ala Asp Gly Val Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly
          180          185          190
Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Gln Tyr Ser Leu Lys Ile Asn Ser Leu Gln Pro
          195          200          205
Glu Asp Phe Gly Ser Tyr Tyr Cys Gln His Phe Trp Ser Thr Pro Arg
          210          215          220
Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu
          225          230

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 27:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 84 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 27:

AATTCGATAT CGAAGCGCGG CGGATCCCAG GTGCAGCTGC AGTAAGTGAC 50
 TAAGCTCGAG ATCAAACGGT GATAAGCTCG CTTA 84

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 28:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 84 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 28:

AGCTTAAGCG AGCTTATCAC CGTTTGATCT CGAGCTTAGT CACTTACTGC 50
 AGCTGCACCT GGGATCCGCC GCGCTTCGAT ATCG 84

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 29:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 12 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 29:

Ile Ser Lys Arg Gly Gly Ser Gln Val Gln Leu Gln
 1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 30:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 8 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 30:

Val Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys Arg
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 31:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 40 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 31:

TGTCACGATC TCCTCTTAAG GGATAAGTGC CTTGGTAGTC

40

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 32:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 43 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 32:

AGTCGAATTC GATATCACAT TAGCGGATCC GGAGATCGTG ACA

43

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 33:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 5 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 33:

Val Thr Ile Ser Ser
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 34:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 10 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 34:

Gly Ser Ala Asn Val Ile Ser Asn Ser Thr
— 1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 35:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 35:

GAACTAACGA ACCGTCCATC

20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 36:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 12 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 36:

AATTGCGGCC GC

12

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 37:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 22 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 37:

AGGTSMARCT GCAGSAGTCW GG

22

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 38:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 32 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 38:

TGAGGAGACG GTGACCGTGG TCCCTTGCC CC

32

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 39:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 39:

GACATTGAGC TCACCCAGTC TCCA

24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 40:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 22 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 40:

GTTTGATCTC GAGCTTGGTC CC

22

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 41:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 702 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: CDS

(B) LOCATION: 1..702

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 41:

```

CTG CAG GAG TCA GGG GGA GGC TTA GTG CAG CCT GGA GGG TCC CGG AAA      48
Leu Gln Glu Ser Gly Gly Gly Leu Val Gln Pro Gly Gly Ser Arg Lys
1          5          10          15
CTC TCC TGT GCA GCC TCT GGA TTC ACT TTC AGT AAC TTT GGA ATG CAC      96
Leu Ser Cys Ala Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe Ser Asn Phe Gly Met His
          20          25          30
TGG GTT CGT CAG GCT CCA GAG AAG GGG CTG GAG TGG GTC GCA TAC ATT      144
Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Glu Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Val Ala Tyr Ile
          35          40          45
AGT AGT GGC GGT ACT ACC ATC TAC TAT TCA GAC ACA ATG AAG GGC CGA      192
Ser Ser Gly Gly Thr Thr Ile Tyr Tyr Ser Asp Thr Met Lys Gly Arg
          50          55          60
TTC ACC ATC TCC AGA GAC AAT CCC AAG AAC ACC CTG TTC CTG CAA ATG      240
Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Pro Lys Asn Thr Leu Phe Leu Gln Met
          65          70          75
ACC AGT CTA AGG TCT GAG GAC ACG GCC ATG TAT TTC TGT GCA AGA TCC      288
Thr Ser Leu Arg Ser Glu Asp Thr Ala Met Tyr Phe Cys Ala Arg Ser
          85          90          95
TGG GCC TAT GCT ATG GAC TAC TGG GGC CAA GGG ACC ACG GTC ACC GTC      336
Trp Ala Tyr Ala Met Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Thr Val Thr Val
          100          105          110
TCC TCA GGT GGA GGC GGT TCA GGC GGA GGT GGC TCT GGC GGT GGC GGA      384
Ser Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly
          115          120          125
TCG GAC ATC GAG CTC ACC CAG TCT CCA TCT TAT CTT GCT GCA TCT CCT      432
Ser Asp Ile Glu Leu Thr Gln Ser Pro Ser Tyr Leu Ala Ala Ser Pro
          130          135          140
GGA GAA ATC ATT ACT ATT AAT TGC AGG GCA AGT AAG AGT ATT AGC AAA      480
Gly Glu Ile Ile Thr Ile Asn Cys Arg Ala Ser Lys Ser Ile Ser Lys
          145          150          155
TAT TTA GCC TGG TAT CAA GAG AAA CCT GGA AAA ACA AAT AAG CTT CTT      528
Tyr Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln Glu Lys Pro Gly Lys Thr Asn Lys Leu Leu
          165          170          175
ATC TAC TCT GGA TCC ATT TTG CAA TCT GGA ATT CCA TCA AGG TTC AGT      576
Ile Tyr Ser Gly Ser Ile Leu Gln Ser Gly Ile Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser
          180          185          190

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GGC AGT GGA TCT GGT ACA GAT TTC ACT CTC ACC ATC AGT AGC CTG GAG 624
 Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Ser Leu Glu
 195 200 205
 CCT GAA GAT TTT GCA ATG TAT TAC TGT CAA CAG CAT AAT GAA TAC CCG 672
 Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala Met Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln His Asn Glu Tyr Pro
 210 215 220
 TGG ACG TTC GGT GGA GGG ACC AAG CTC GAG 702
 Trp Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu
 225 230

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 42:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 234 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 42:

Leu Gln Glu Ser Gly Gly Gly Leu Val Gln Pro Gly Gly Ser Arg Lys
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Ser Cys Ala Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe Ser Asn Phe Gly Met His
 20 25 30
 Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Glu Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Val Ala Tyr Ile
 35 40 45
 Ser Ser Gly Gly Thr Thr Ile Tyr Tyr Ser Asp Thr Met Lys Gly Arg
 50 55 60
 Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Pro Lys Asn Thr Leu Phe Leu Gln Met
 65 70 75 80
 Thr Ser Leu Arg Ser Glu Asp Thr Ala Met Tyr Phe Cys Ala Arg Ser
 85 90 95
 Trp Ala Tyr Ala Met Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Thr Val Thr Val
 100 105 110
 Ser Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly
 115 120 125
 Ser Asp Ile Glu Leu Thr Gln Ser Pro Ser Tyr Leu Ala Ala Ser Pro
 130 135 140
 Gly Glu Ile Ile Thr Ile Asn Cys Arg Ala Ser Lys Ser Ile Ser Lys
 145 150 155 160
 Tyr Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln Glu Lys Pro Gly Lys Thr Asn Lys Leu Leu
 165 170 175

Ile Tyr Ser Gly Ser Ile Leu Gln Ser Gly Ile Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser
 180 185 190

Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Ser Leu Glu
 195 200 205

Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala Met Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln His Asn Glu Tyr Pro
 210 215 220

Trp Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu
 225 230

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 43:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 16 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 43:

CATGCAGTCT TCGGGC

16

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 44:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 16 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 44:

TTAAGCCCGA AGACTG

16

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 45:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 6 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 45:

Asn Val Ile Ser Lys Arg
 1 5

C L A I M S

1. A process for producing fusion proteins comprising ScFv fragments by a transformed mould, in which
 - 5 (a) the mould belongs to the genus *Aspergillus*, and
 - (b) the *Aspergillus* contains a DNA sequence encoding the ScFv fragment under control of at least one expression and/or secretion regulating region derived from a mould selected from the group consisting of promoter sequences, terminator sequences and signal sequence-encoding DNA sequences, and
- 10 functional derivatives or analogues thereof,
optionally followed by a proteolytic cleavage step for separating the ScFv fragment part from the fusion protein.
2. A process according to claim 1, in which said "at least one expression and/or secretion regulating region derived from a mould" is the combination of
- 15 both a promoter sequence and a signal sequence-encoding DNA sequence derived from a glucoamylase gene ex *Aspergillus* plus a terminator sequence of a *trpC* gene ex *Aspergillus*.
- 20 3. A process according to claim 1, in which said "at least one expression and/or secretion regulating region derived from a mould" is derived from the endoxylanase II gene (*exlA* gene) of *Aspergillus niger* var. *awamori* present on plasmid pAW14B.
- 25 4. A process according to claim 1, in which said DNA sequence encoding the ScFv fragment forms part of a chimeric gene encoding a fusion protein, whereby said DNA sequence encoding the ScFv fragment is preceded at its 5' end by at least part of a structural gene encoding the mature part of a secreted mould protein.
- 30 5. A process according to claim 4, in which said structural gene encodes an endoxylanase or a glucoamylase.

6. A process according to claim 4, in which said ScFv fragment in the fusion protein is bound to said secreted mould protein or part thereof by a proteolytic cleavage site.
- 5 7. A process according to claim 6, in which said cleavage site is a KEX2-like site.
8. A process according to any one of claims 1-7, in which the mould is cultured under such conditions that the yield of ScFv fragment is at least 40 mg/l,
10 preferably at least 60 mg/l, more preferably at least 90 mg/l and still more preferably at least 150 mg/l.
9. New product comprising an ScFv fragment or fusion product thereof obtainable by a process according to any one of claims 1-8.
- 15 10. New product according to claim 9, in which the ScFv fragment is a modified ScFv fragment comprising complementary determining regions (CDRs) grafted on the framework regions of the variable fragments of an other ScFv fragment that is well expressed and secreted by a lower eukaryote.
- 20 11. New product according to claim 10, in which the lower eukaryote is a mould of the genus *Aspergillus*.
12. Composition containing a product produced by a process as claimed in
25 any one of claims 1-8 or a new product as claimed in any one of claims 9-11.
13. Composition according to claim 12, which is a consumer product.
14. Composition according to claim 12, in which the ScFv fragment
30 recognizes a compound present in the human eco-system, which compound can be a microorganism, an enzyme or another protein.

15. Composition according to claim 14, in which the compound is present in the oral cavity.
16. Composition according to claim 15, in which the compound is involved in
5 the formation of plaque, caries, gingivitis, periodontal diseases, or bad breath.
17. Composition according to claim 14, in which the compound is present on the human skin.
- 10 18. Composition according to claim 17, in which the compound is involved in the formation of malodour, inflammation, or hair loss.
19. Composition according to claim 14, in which the compound is a hormone, which composition can be used for diagnostic purposes.
- 15 20. Composition according to claim 19, in which the hormone is human chorionic gonadotropin (HCG).
21. Composition according to claim 12, in which the ScFv fragment
20 recognizes a compound present in the eco-system of domestic and agricultural animals which compound can be a feed component, an enzyme or another protein, or a disease causing agent.
22. Composition according to claim 12, in which the ScFv fragment
25 recognizes a compound that has a positive or negative relationship with a disease or disorder and can be used for detection and/or targeting purposes.
23. Composition according to claim 12, which can be used in the chemical, petrol or pharmaceutical industry as catalyst or for detection purposes.
- 30 24. A process for producing fusion proteins comprising ScFv fragments by a transformed mould, in which

- (a) the mould belongs to one of the genera *Mucor*, *Neurospora*, and *Penicillium*, and
- (b) the mould contains a DNA sequence encoding the ScFv fragment under control of at least one expression and/or secretion regulating region derived from
- 5 a mould selected from the group consisting of promoter sequences, terminator sequences and signal sequence-encoding DNA sequences, and functional derivatives or analogues thereof,
- optionally followed by a proteolytic cleavage step for separating the ScFv fragment part from the fusion protein,
- 10 whereby optionally the mould is cultured under such conditions that the yield of ScFv fragment is at least 40 mg/l, preferably at least 60 mg/l, more preferably at least 90 mg/l and still more preferably at least 150 mg/l.

25. New product comprising an ScFv fragment or fusion product thereof

15 obtainable by a process according to claim 24.

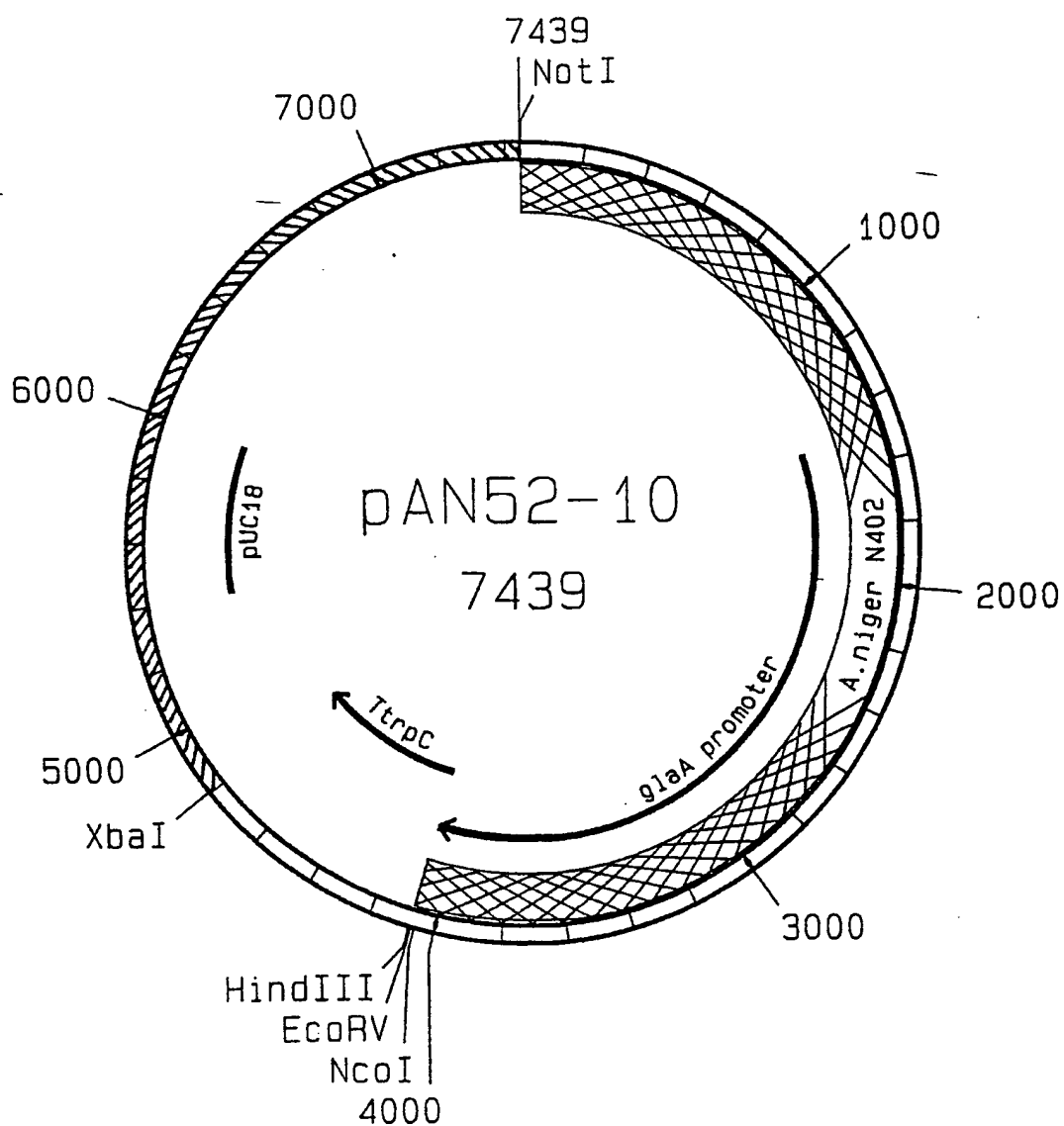
26. Composition containing a product produced by a process as claimed in claim 24 or a new product as claimed in claim 25.

20

* * *

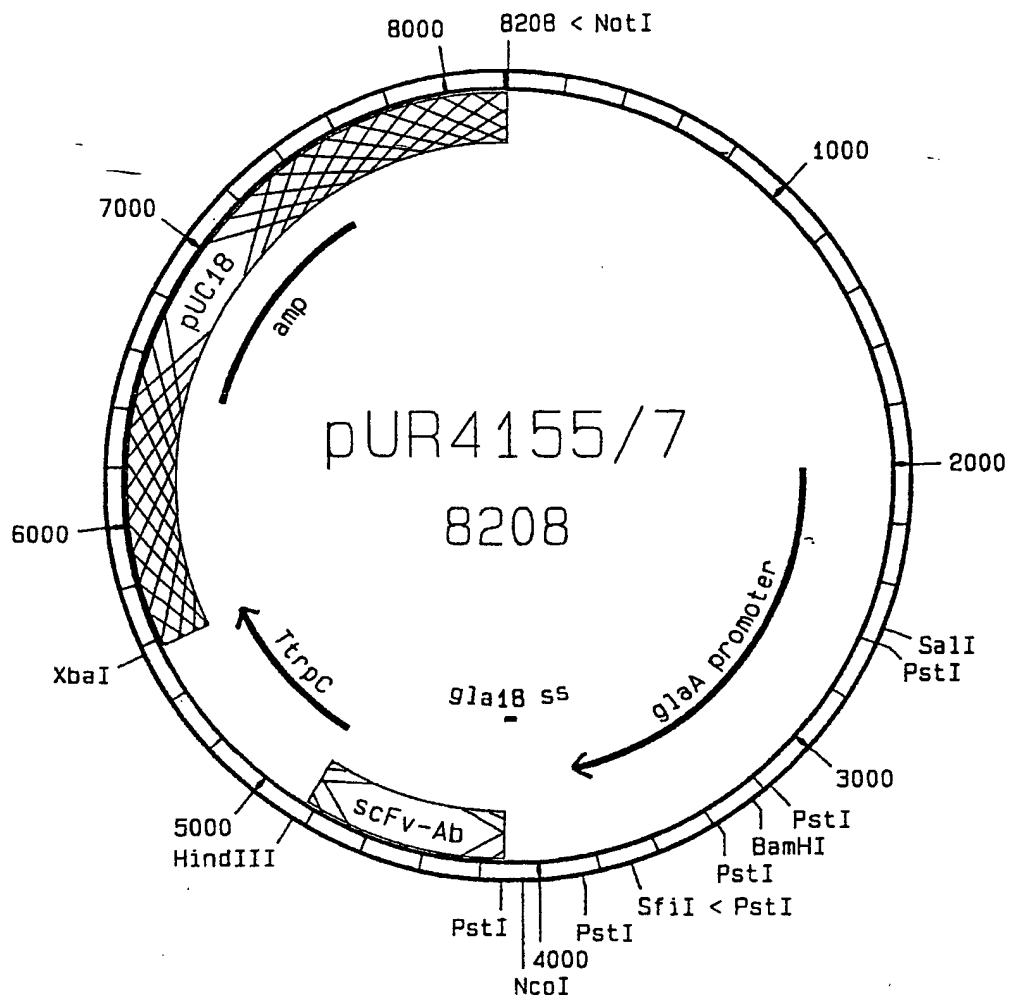
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FIGURE 1



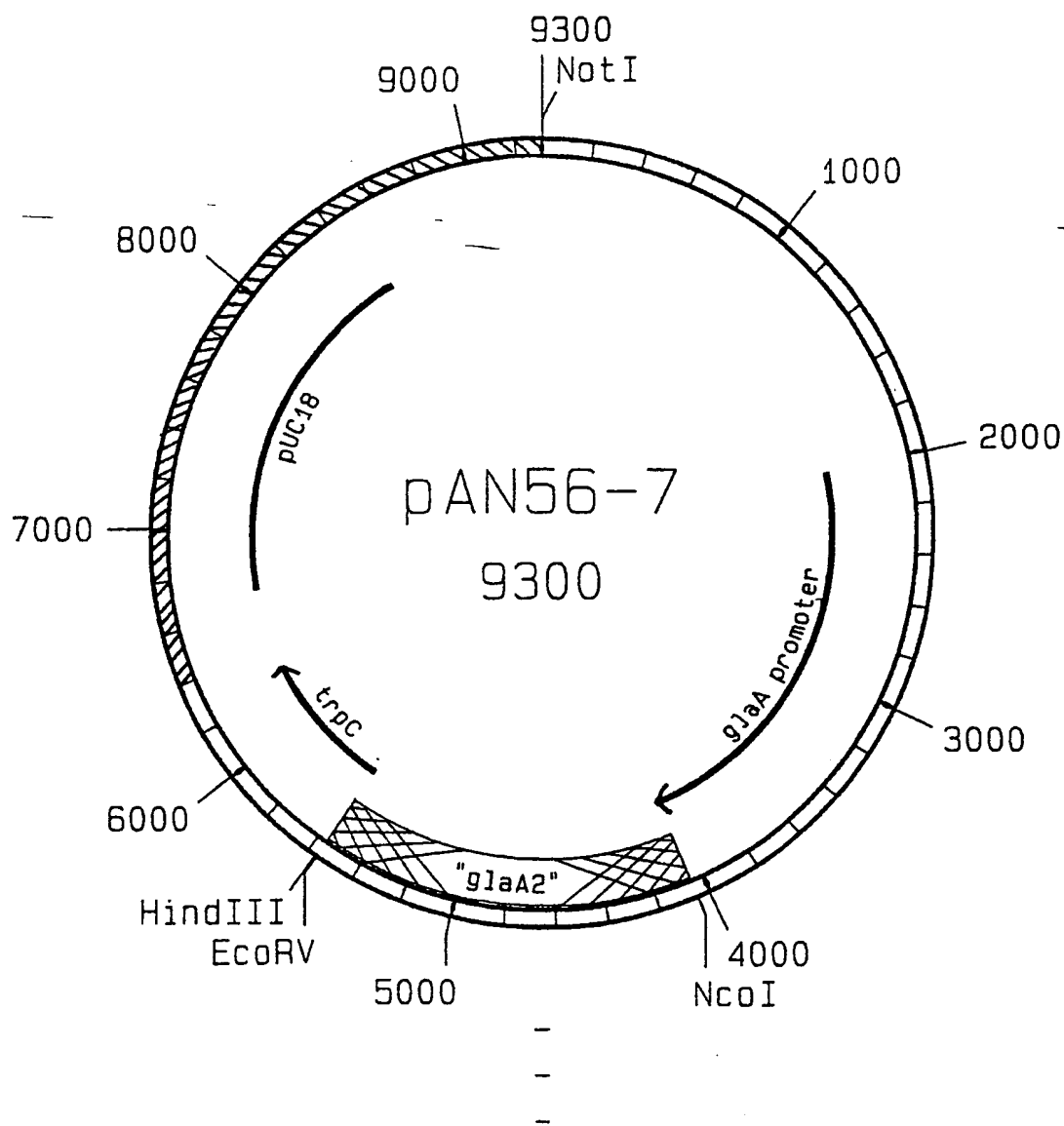
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FIGURE 2



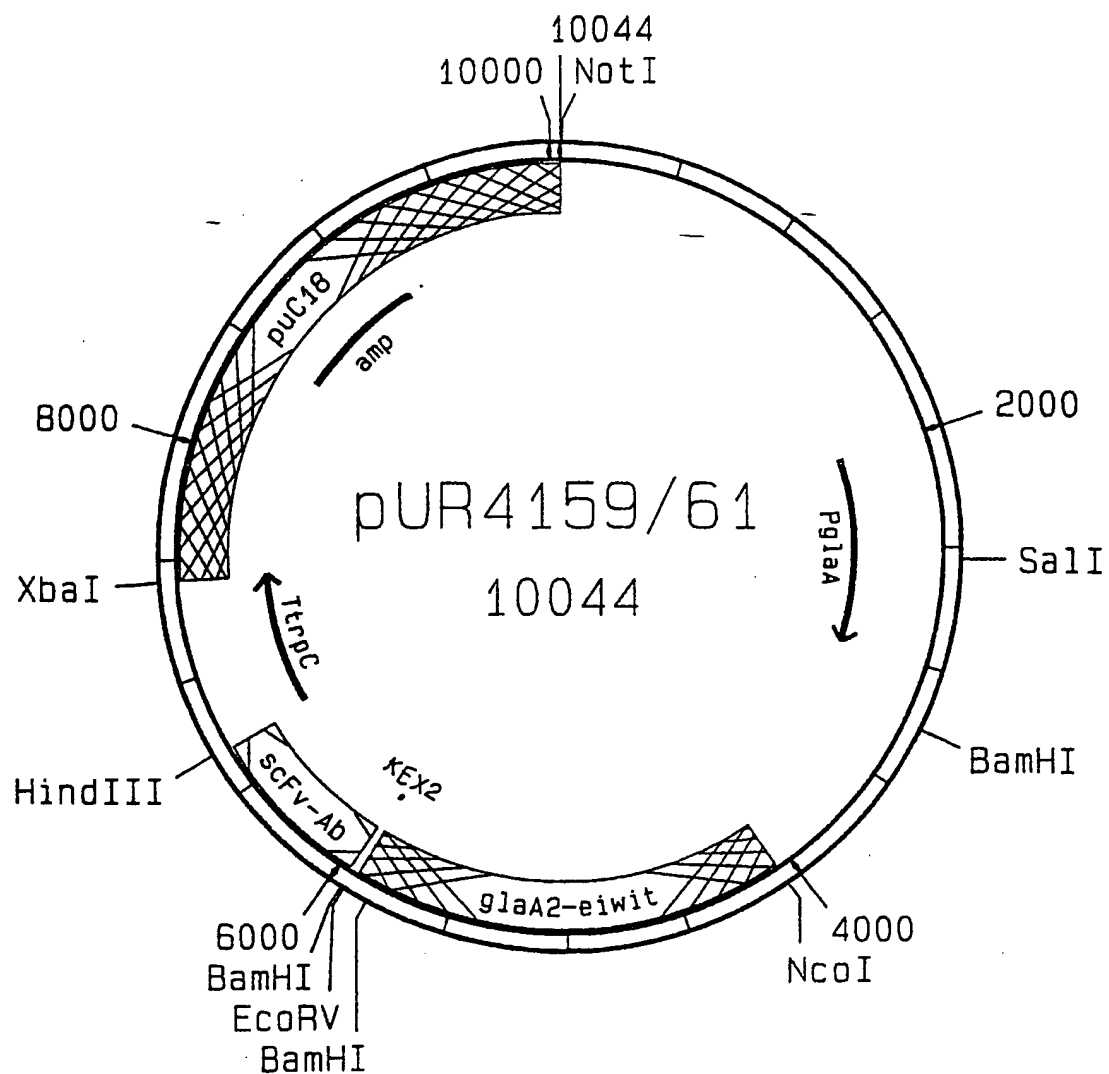
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FIGURE 3



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FIGURE 4



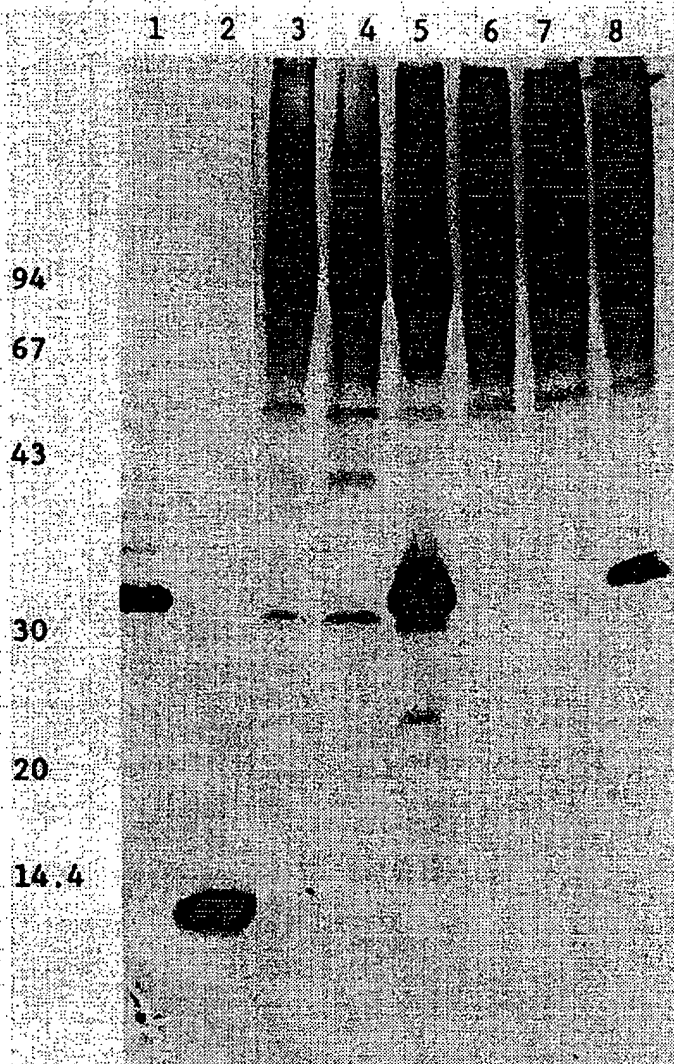
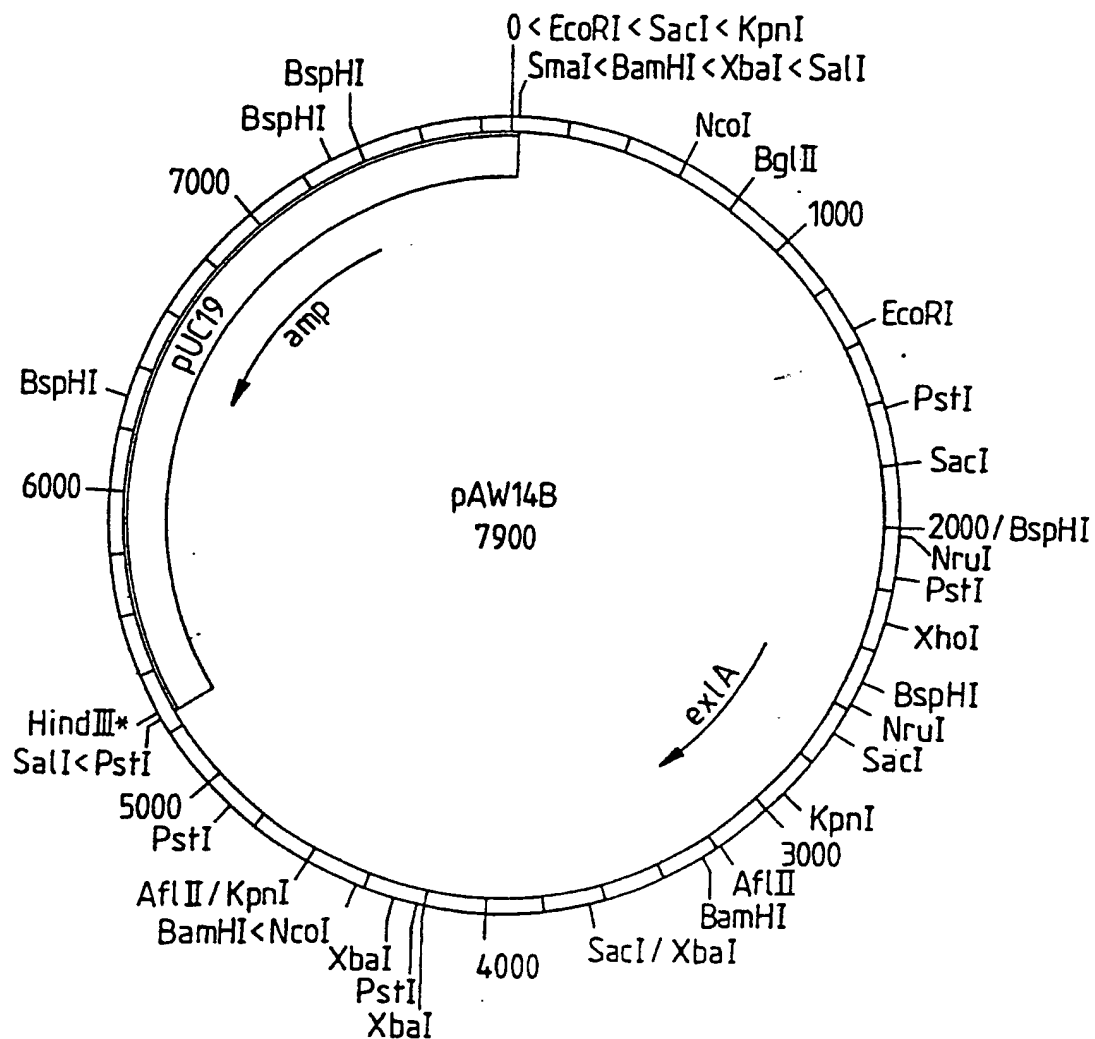


FIGURE 5

Fig. 6



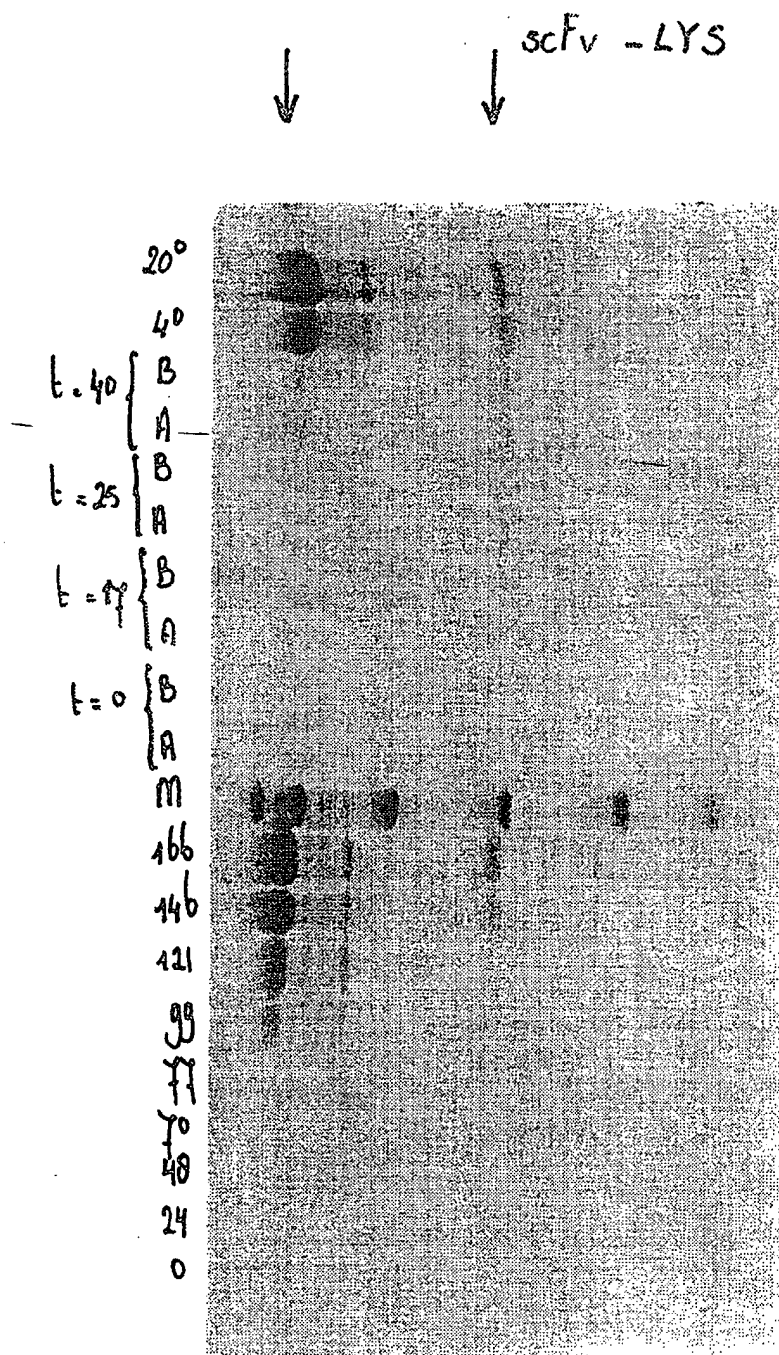


FIGURE 7



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(51) International Patent Classification ⁵: C12N 15/62, 15/80, C07K 15/28, C12P 21/00	A3	(11) International Publication Number: WO 94/29457 (43) International Publication Date: 22 December 1994 (22.12.94)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP94/01906 (22) International Filing Date: 9 June 1994 (09.06.94) (30) Priority Data: 93201660.3 9 June 1993 (09.06.93) EP (34) Countries for which the regional or international application was filed: NL et al. 93201661.1 9 June 1993 (09.06.93) EP (34) Countries for which the regional or international application was filed: NL et al. 93201706.4 14 June 1993 (14.06.93) EP (34) Countries for which the regional or international application was filed: NL et al. (71) Applicant (for all designated States except AU BB CA GB IE LK MG MW NZ SD): UNILEVER N.V. [NL/NL]; Weena 455, NL-3013 AL Rotterdam (NL). (71) Applicant (for AU BB CA GB IE LK MG MW NZ SD only): UNILEVER PLC [GB/GB]; Unilever House, Blackfriars, London EC4 4BQ (GB).		(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): NEDERLANDSE ORGANISATIE VOOR TOEGEPAST-NATUURWETENSCHAPPELIJK ONDERZOEK TNO [NL/NL]; Schoemakersstraat 97, NL-2628 VK Delft (NL). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): FRENKEN, Leon, Gerardus, Joseph [NL/NL]; Geldersestraat 90, NL-3011 MP Rotterdam (NL). VAN GORCOM, Robert, F., M. [NL/NL]; Liberiestraat 7, NL-2622 DE Delft (NL). HESSING, Johanna, G., M. [NL/NL]; Adema van Scheltemaplein 38, NL-2624 PG Delft (NL). VAN DEN HONDEL, Cornelis, Antonius, M., J., J. [NL/NL]; Waterlelie 124, NL-2804 PZ Gouda (NL). MUSTERS, Wouter [NL/NL]; Wipperspark 138, NL-3141 RD Maassluis (NL). VERBAKEL, Johannes, Maria, A. [NL/NL]; Ingeland 9, NL-3155 GC Maasland (NL). VERRIPS, Cornelis, Theodorus [NL/NL]; Hagedoorn 18, NL-3142 KB Maassluis (NL). (81) Designated States: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i> (88) Date of receipt of the international search report: 9 March 1995 (09.03.95)
(54) Title: PROCESS FOR PRODUCING FUSION PROTEINS COMPRISING SCFV FRAGMENTS BY A TRANSFORMED MOULD		
(57) Abstract <p>The present invention provides a process for producing fusion proteins comprising ScFv fragments by a transformed <i>Aspergillus</i> mould containing a DNA sequence encoding the ScFv fragment under control of at least one expression and/or secretion regulating region derived from a mould selected from the group consisting of promoter sequences, terminator sequences and signal sequence-encoding DNA sequences or functional derivatives or analogues thereof. Such regulating region can be derived from the endoxylanase II gene (<i>exlA</i> gene) of <i>Aspergillus niger</i> var. <i>awamori</i> present on plasmid pAW14B or can be the combination of both a promoter and a signal sequence-encoding DNA sequence derived from a glucoamylase gene ex <i>Aspergillus</i> plus a terminator sequence of a <i>trpC</i> gene ex <i>Aspergillus</i>. Preferably a fusion protein comprising "secreted mould protein - (KEX2 -) ScFv" is produced. Also provided are new products comprising an ScFv fragment or fusion product thereof, compositions, e.g. consumer products, containing both old and new products so produced. Preferably the ScFv fragment recognizes a compound present in the human eco-system, such as microorganisms or enzymes. Such compounds can be present in the oral cavity, e.g. involved in the formation of plaque, caries, gingivitis, periodontal diseases, or bad breath, or on the human skin, e.g. involved in the formation of malodour, inflammation or hair loss, or can be a hormone, e.g. HCG.</p>		

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 94/01906

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 5 C12N15/62 C12N15/80 C07K15/28 C12P21/00

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Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

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Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY., vol.266, no.25, 5 September 1991, BALTIMORE US pages 16343 - 16349 LAROCHE ET AL. 'Characterization of a recombinant single-chain molecule comprising the variable domains of a monoclonal antibody specific for human fibrin fragment D-dimer' see paragraph bridging pages 16345 and 16346	9, 12-14, 22, 25, 26
A	---	1-13, 24
X	TRENDS IN BIOTECHNOLOGY, vol.9, no.4, April 1991, CAMBRIDGE GB pages 132 - 137 BIRD AND WALKER 'Single chain antibody variable regions' see the whole document ---	9, 12, 14, 21-23, 25, 26
	--- -/--	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

E earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

& document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

13 January 1995

Date of mailing of the international search report

06.02.95

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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Cupido, M

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern al Application No

PCT/EP 94/01906

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
E	EP,A,0 614 982 (ENIRICECHE S.P.A.) 14 September 1994 see the whole document ----	9,12,14, 19,20, 22-26
X	JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY., vol.266, no.32, 15 November 1991, BALTIMORE US pages 21874 - 21879 ANAND ET AL. 'Bacterial expression and secretion of various single-chain Fv genes encoding proteins specific for a Salmonella serotype B O-antigen' see the whole document ----	9,12-14, 21,25,26
X	BIOTECHNOLOGY, vol.11, no.1, January 1993, NEW YORK US pages 71 - 76 WU ET AL. 'Efficient production of a functional single-chain antidigoxin antibody via an engineered Bacillus subtilis expression-secretion system' see the whole document ----	9,12-14, 22,23, 25,26
A	WO,A,92 01797 (OY ALKO AB) 6 February 1992 cited in the application see example 20 ----	1-13, 24-26
A	WO,A,93 08300 (THE UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY) 29 April 1993 see page 26, line 16 - line 19 ----	1-13, 24-26
A	ANTONIE VAN LEEUWENHOEK, vol.61, no.2, February 1992, DORDRECHT, NL pages 153 - 160 VAN DEN HONDEL ET AL. 'Production of extracellular proteins by the filamentous fungus Aspergillus' see the whole document -----	1-8,24

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/EP 94/01906

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

- 1.-claims 1-8,24(comp.), 9-23,25,26(part.): Processes for producing proteins comprising AcFv fragments in moulds, products comprising fusion proteins and compositions containing them.
- 2.- claims 9-23,25,26(part.): Products comprising ScFv fragments, and compositions containing them

1. ☒ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☒ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/EP 94/01906

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP-A-0614982	14-09-94	NONE	
WO-A-9201797	06-02-92	AU-A- 8093891 EP-A- 0539395	18-02-92 05-05-93
WO-A-9308300	29-04-93	NONE	

